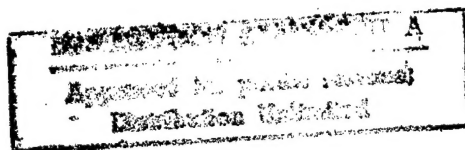


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6 October 1982

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1199

CONTENTS

BANGLADESH

- Election Rumors Reported Circulating in Dacca
(PATRIOT, 29 Aug 82) 1

INDIA

- Reportage on Gandhi Visit To Mozambique
- (PATRIOT, 26, 28 Aug 82; THE TIMES OF INDIA, 27 Aug 82).. 3
- Activities on 25 Aug
26 Aug Press Conference
Report on Joint Statement
- Gandhi Talks To Newsmen En Route From Africa
(THE TIMES OF INDIA, 29 Aug 82) 9
- Gandhi Reviewing Party Performance in States
(G. K. Reddy; THE HINDU, 27 Aug 82) 12
- Reportage on Gandhi Visit To Mauritius
(THE TIMES OF INDIA, 24, 26 Aug 82; THE HINDU,
25 Aug 82) 15
- Arrival, Airport Speeches, by J. D. Singh
Speech to National Assembly
Report on Joint Communique, by J. D. Singh
Port Louis Press Conference
- CPI-M Central Committee on Punjab Extremists
(PATRIOT, 30 Aug 82) 20
- CPI-M Issues Statement on Punjab Extremists
(PATRIOT, 22 Aug 82) 22

Press Reports Visit of Japanese Foreign Minister (THE HINDU, 28 Aug 82; THE TIMES OF INDIA, 29 Aug 82; PATRIOT, 30 Aug 82)	23
G. K. Reddy Report Talks in Delhi Speech to Businessmen	
Supreme Court Issues Notice to Zail Singh (THE STATESMAN, 27 Aug 82)	29
Japanese, Indian Leaders Agree on Cooperation (THE STATESMAN, 6 Aug 82)	31
General Meeting Ousts Akali Dal-T Chief (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 30 Aug 82)	33
Industry Minister Addresses Central Advisory Council (THE STATESMAN, 24 Aug 82)	35
Press Note on Foreign Equity Holdings Issues (THE STATESMAN, 24 Aug 82)	37
Akali Dal (Longowal) Leader Tells Party Position (K. S. Khosla; THE TIMES OF INDIA, 24 Aug 82)	38
Khobaragande-Led RPI Holds Executive Meeting (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 30 Aug 82)	39
Commerce Secretary Meets With South Asian Diplomats (PATRIOT, 29 Aug 82)	40
Soviet Visitor Speaks on Treaty Anniversary (PATRIOT, 26 Aug 82)	41
Errors Discovered in 1981 Census Statistics (PATRIOT, 27 Aug 82)	43
Lok Dal Executive Resolution Endorses Expulsions (THE STATESMAN, 26 Aug 82)	45
Finance Ministry Reports Economy 'In Good Shape' (THE TIMES OF INDIA, 28 Aug 82)	46
French-Indian Relations Endangered by Tarapur Stand (G. K. Reddy; THE HINDU, 24 Aug 82)	47
Sikh National Party Scores Punjab Extremists (THE STATESMAN, 25 Aug 82)	49

Pakistan Given Written Protest on Border Pass (THE HINDU , 27 Aug 82)	50
BJP Resolution on Press Freedom Demands Amendment (THE HINDU, 29 Aug 82)	52
Poor State of Industrial Relations in South Told (THE SUNDAY STATESMAN, 29 Aug 82)	54
Engineering Exports To Soviet Union Expected to Rise (THE SUNDAY STATESMAN, 29 Aug 82)	57
Indian-Kuwaiti Investment Company Planned (PATRIOT, 26 Aug 82)	58
Indian Stand on Khunjerab Pass Road Explained (G. K. Reddy; THE HINDU, 26 Aug 82)	59
Second Indian Expedition To Antarctica in November (PATRIOT, 25 Aug 82)	60
Initiative, Drive Needed To Fulfill Plan (Editorial; THE HINDU, 25 Aug 82)	61
Analyst on Plans for Nonaligned Summit (G. K. Reddy; THE HINDU, 25 Aug 82)	63
Current Need for IMF To Create New Facilities Seen (Editorial; THE HINDU, 24 Aug 82)	65
Briefs	
Tamil Nadu Governor	67
Cooperation With Ghana	67
Chinese Infiltration Reports	67
KAMPUCHEA	
Editorial Views 'Empty Seat' At UN, Sihanouk Chief of CGDK (Editorial; MOUL KHMER, Jul 82)	68
LAOS	
Party Cadre Favoritism, Yes-Man Attitudes Criticized (VIENTIANE MAI, 5-7 Aug 82)	70
Vientiane Agricultural, Industrial, Trade Statistics Reported (S. Thibthiangchan; VIETLANE MAI, 7 Aug 82)	74
Numbers of Students Overseas, Fields of Study, Problems on Return Reported (Bountem Santisouk Interview; SUKSA MAI, Jul 82)	77

Vaccine Factory, Cadre Living Standards Described (HENG NGAN, 16-30 Jun 82)	79
Nam Ngum Generators Break Down, Domestic Repairs Save Millions (HENG NGAN, 16-30 Jun 82)	81
Briefs	
Oudomsai Recruitment	83
Louang Nam Tha Yao Recruitment	83
Champassak Electricity Production	83
Factories Revive Production	83
Louang Namtha Cultivation	84
Tenders Sought for Aid Project	84
Fao-Aided Factory	84
Souvanna Phouma in France	85
PAKISTAN	
General Chishti Interviewed on Martial Law (Faiz Ali Chishti Interview; HURMAT, 23 Jul 82)	86
Electoral Rolls Upgrading Begins (DAWN, 10 Sep 82)	91
Concern Over Bank Robberies Expressed (DAWN, 10 Sep 82)	92
Manpower Export Monopoly Seen Weakening (DAWN, 10 Sep 82)	94
Briefs	
Summons for Bhutto's Sons	95
New Sector 2 DMLA	95
Pakistan Steel's Offer	95
Demand for Leaders' Release	95
Identity Cards for Lawyers	96
Kashmiri Leaders' Release Urged	96
PHILIPPINES	
Editorial Urges Friendly Persuasion (BULLETIN TODAY, 5 Sep 82)	97
Guarantee for Foreign Loans Extended (Loreto Cabanes; BULLETIN TODAY, 4 Sep 82)	98
Columnist Considers Cost of Political Violence (Apolonio Batalla; BULLETIN TODAY, 3 Sep 82)	100
Gas Reservoirs Found Off Palawan (Ray Enano; BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Sep 82)	102

NPA's Slain in Bicol, Quezon Encounters (BULLETIN TODAY, 1 Sep 82)	104
Magat Dam Inauguration in October (BULLETIN TODAY, 3 Sep 82)	105
NPA, MNLF Men Yield in Mindanao (BULLETIN TODAY, 3 Sep 82)	107
Funds for Minanao Infrastructure Development (BULLETIN TODAY, 3 Sep 82)	108
Reign of Terror in Aklan Province (Ramon Tulfo; BULLETIN TODAY, 3 Sep 82)	110
CHDF Forces Beefed Up in Cag Ayan (BULLETIN TODAY, 4 Sep 82)	111
Military Arrests Nun in Samar Raid (BULLETIN TODAY, 4 Sep 82)	112
Most Foreign Exchange Loans in Dollars (BULLETIN TODAY, 4 Sep 82)	113
Loan Needed for Nuclear Power Plant (BULLETIN TODAY, 5 Sep 82)	114
MNLF Commander Killed (BULLETIN TODAY, 5 Sep 82)	115
Church Official Denies Subversive Label (BULLETIN TODAY, 7 Sep 82)	116
Explosives Exports To Malaysia, Thailand (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 2 Sep 82)	117
Worker's Remittances Short of Expectation (BULLETIN TODAY, 6 Sep 82)	118
Bontoc Rally Hits Military Abuses (I. S. Chammag; BULLETIN TODAY, 6 Sep 82)	120
NPA Leader, Wife Surrender (BULLETIN TODAY, 7 Sep 82)	122
Thirty-Seven MNLF Men Surrender (BULLETIN TODAY, 7 Sep 82)	123
Report on Rebel Priests Clarified (BULLETIN TODAY, 7 Sep 82)	124

THAILAND

MP Election Vote Buying Schemes Described (KHAO CHATURAT, 23 Aug 82)	125
CPT Congress Discussed, Location of Leadership Noted (KHAO CHATURAT, 23 Aug 82)	130
Columnist Hits Military Involvement in Politics (PHYA KHRUT, 24 Jul 82)	133
Public Opinion Poll on Punishment of Corrupt Officials Reported (PATINYA, 30 Aug 82)	136
ACM Sit Attacked for Khmer Coalition Policy (PATINYA, 30 Aug 82)	143
Thai Role as Prime Mover in Khmer Coalition Decried (PATINYA, 30 Aug 82)	146
Effect of Khmer Repatriation in Light of Coalition Examined (PATINYA, 30 Aug 82)	150
Details of King's Illness Reported (SU ANAKHOT, 22-28 Aug 82)	154
Cartoon Doubts SRV Motives for Attack on Thailand (MATUPHUM, 24 Jul 82)	160
Accused Torturer States Views on CPT Activity, Local Administration (Charun Chamrak Interview; MATUPHUM, 16 Aug 82)	162
Columnist: Thais Can Only Blame Selves if Khmer Coalition Flops (Suret Buachat; MATUPHUM, 22 Jul 82)	170
Northeastern Literary Work Causes Controversy Over Separatism (Prathip Chumphon; MATICHON, 26 Jul 82)	173
Limitation of Trade With Indochina Assailed (SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN, 22 Aug 82)	175
Natural Gas Project Said To Hit Severe Snag (Jacques de Barrin; LE MONDE, 10 Aug 82)	179

ELECTION RUMORS REPORTED CIRCULATING IN DACCA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Reports that general elections may be held in Bangladesh in March-April 1983 have begun circulating in Dacca, even as Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. Ershad is said to be planning to declare himself President, reports IPS-Bharati.

'Protocol' considerations have led to high level talks within the administration on providing civilian sounding description for what essentially will remain martial law, reports from Dacca said on Friday.

Lt. Gen Ershad is now being introduced to foreign missions and governments as the 'Chairman of the Council of Ministers', though there is strictly no such council responsible to anyone outside the council of advisers that Ershad had set up as soon as he took over power in the March coup.

This, it is said, is because the post of Chief Martial Law Administrator is not identified abroad as that of a Head of Government.

The nominated council of Advisers was named the Council of Ministers in June this year on 14 August. Its members were authorised to display flags on their vehicles and homes as 'Ministers'.

Consultations are now going on according to the weekly KHABOR, on naming as one of the members of the council as the Prime Minister.

There is also speculation that Lt Gen Ershad may offer the post to a civilian politician. One of them is former Prime Minister under ousted Abdus Sattar Government, Shah Azizur Rahman.

Meanwhile, 'pressure' is reported from countries and institutions that provide economic and other assistance to the Ershad Government, that political activities should be allowed to be resumed soon.

The weekly ITTEHAD says one such institution (thought here to be the World Bank-IMF) and some countries have written to the Ershad Government, saying they will not be able to increase their assistance to Bangladesh unless the 'political process is restarted'.

ITTEHAD says a 'minister has been entrusted with the job of ascertaining how best to get the political process restarted'.

It is not also clear whether the election, if held, will be under the old civilian constitution or after changes are introduced in it to provide the armed forces an integral and supervisory role.

CSO: 4220/7856

INDIA

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

Activities on 25 Aug

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today called for frustrating all attempts to sow discord and suspicion in the non-aligned movement and in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Speaking at the official bilateral talks with Mozambique President Samora Machel, Mrs Gandhi said this was necessary while exploring avenues of reinforcing political and economic cooperation among the developing countries in the context of South-South cooperation.

Such cooperation had an important role in strengthening each one of us she said adding that India had helped its friends and shared its technological knowhow with them.

Rousing Welcome

Mrs Gandhi was accorded colourful and rousing reception on her arrival here this afternoon on her three-day first State visit to this frontline African state.

Mrs Gandhi was received at the airport by President Samora Machel, his cabinet colleagues, diplomatic corps, senior civil and military officials.

As she alighted from the special Air India Boeing 707, a large crowd of men, women and children carrying buntings and national flags of both the countries burst into thunderous applause and several colourful cultural groups danced to African folk songs.

Posing the question how could militarily weak nations deal with this challenge, she said history had often revealed the weakness of the strong and strength of the weak.

Similarly, Mrs Gandhi said, the Palestinians today were the victims of Israel's insensate assault but would ultimately be triumphant.

She said the black and coloured majority of South Africa and Namibia would also emerge victorious. This will be sooner than most people think, she added.

Speaking at a banquet in her honour by President S Machel, she minority government for building "a structure of institutionalised terror against its own people, merely on the basis of colour and skin". [as published]

On Namibia, Mrs Gandhi said: "India stands solidly with you. We applaud your courage and determination. We shall continue to support the process of bringing nationhood and freedom to Namibians."

Expressing India's firm opposition to any kind of racial discrimination, Mrs Gandhi recalled how India's first major international initiative in the United Nations (after becoming free) was "a crusade against racial discrimination and apartheid."

In a soul-stirring reference to Nelson Mandela, Mrs Gandhi said: "I salute the gallant freedom fighters of South Africa, whose shining advocate Mandela is."

Sharing the deep agony of the black and coloured people, who were suffering in South Africa, Mrs Gandhi said: "We share their faith in their ultimate victory."

She said India realised the responsibilities of the frontline states.

In a raised voice, she said "Zimbabwe is now free. So shall Namibia be. And in the not too distant future, South Africa too will be free of oppression, opening the doors of opportunity to people of all races."

Warning

Mrs Gandhi hoped that attempts to destabilise the situation in Mozambique and other countries in the region would cease.

The Prime Minister warned of the increasing efforts by the affluent and powerful countries to expand their "sway over the seas" as more and more land areas were becoming free.

Expressing her concern at big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean, Mrs Gandhi said, "How painful it has been to watch how during the last decade or more, the Indian Ocean has become increasingly militarised, generating tension after round."

"While we who live along its shores wish it to be a zone of peace, highly sophisticated weapons systems are being introduced on small, remote islands by those who have no shortage of weaponry in their own arsenals," she remarked.

The Prime Minister also highlighted the common commitment of India and Mozambique to the nonalignment movement and said that "in the coming

years it can and must make its influence felt in favour of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament and the reduction of economic disparities."

"We share a common approach to problems of world peace. We realise that a new international order, whether political or economic, can endure only if based on equality and justice," she said.

Mrs Gandhi pointed out how the erosion in detente had already led to disastrous consequences under which "a country like Israel feels no compunction in taking such brazen military action inside Lebanon against even the Lebanese and Palestinians."

26 Aug Press Conference

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Maputo, August 26 (PTI).

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today said that no final decision had yet been taken about the venue of the seventh non-aligned countries' summit.

Addressing a press conference here, Mrs. Gandhi said, both Iraq and Iran had approached India for holding this summit but no final decision had as yet been taken.

Mrs. Gandhi explained on her own that some misunderstanding had been created in the Indian press perhaps because of her request to the Mauritius Prime Minister at Port Louis yesterday to attend the non-aligned conference if held in India early next year.

She said that it was not for her to take a final decision about the venue. In fact, the final decision had to be taken by the finance ministers of all the non-aligned countries, she added.

Describing it as a "slip of tongue on her part or some misunderstanding on the part of the press," Mrs. Gandhi said, talks were being held among the non-aligned countries and she hoped a final decision would be taken soon.

In fact, India wanted to host the eighth non-aligned conference but in view of the new political developments India was willing to hold the seventh summit if everybody in the movement wished so.

UNI adds: Answering a question about the non-aligned movement, the Prime Minister said it was as relevant in the present-day world situation as when founded. The movement could help relieve tensions in the world and strive for peace among nations and against apartheid and racialism.

She added that India had been firm and consistent in its stand from the beginning.

About Indo-Mozambique relations, Mrs. Gandhi said a team of experts in industry will soon visit this country while some experts in railways and agriculture had come before.

Other fields in which the two countries could co-operate were being identified by officials.

She assured Mozambicans that India would like to help them to the maximum, but at present "we are facing a very grave economic crisis." Asked whether India, along with other Indian Ocean states, would make concerted efforts to see that the United States was forced to give up its nuclear base in Diego Garcia and the island was restored to Mauritius, Mrs. Gandhi said all littoral states wanted the area to be a zone of peace, but she was doubtful the nations concerned could do more than raising their voice of opposition to build public opinion.

Call for Unity

In this context Mrs. Gandhi called for unity among the non-aligned and reiterated that despite attempts to disrupt the movement, the countries would continue to be together.

She said India was as poor as Mozambique at the time of independence. Although it had not been able to remove poverty, there was a visible change.

About South Africa, Mrs. Gandhi said India supported the Mozambique stand that the racist regime in Pretoria was a threat to the frontline states as well as the right of the Namibian people to self-determination. Similarly, India supported the cause of the Palestinian people.

In official talks between the Indian and Mozambique sides led by Mrs. Gandhi and President Samora, Mozambique wanted a fresh line of credit to import goods as their foreign trade had been totally wrecked due to military action. It said its production of exportable goods like sugar, timber, tea and prawns had fallen.

Only one-third of an earlier Indian credit for purchasing machinery had been utilised and no new proposals for using the rest had been sent in, an official spokesman said.

A joint statement will be issued tomorrow detailing new areas of economic co-operation between the two countries.

Earlier, the Mozambique President, Mr. Samora Machel, appealed to India to join in a common endeavour to end the military bases in the Indian Ocean which, he said, posed a serious threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his country.

Speaking at a banquet he gave in honour of Mrs. Indira Gandhi last night, Mr. Machel also hit out at the Pretoria regime for neutralising efforts at co-operation among the free states of southern Africa.

"Great tension persisted in southern Africa because of Pretoria's occupation of Namibia and part of the Angolan territory and terrorist actions against Lesotho, Botswana, Zambabwe and Zamibia," he added.

Report on Joint Statement

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Maputo, Aug 27 (PTI, UNI).

India has decided to provide a new line of credit of Rs 50 million to Mozambique for purchase of Indian goods.

This was announced in a joint statement issued at the end of the three-day state visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here today.

The terms of the new credit would be finalised after consultations between officials of both sides.

This is the second credit by India to this front line African State for promotion of its economic development. The bulk of the earlier credit still remains unutilised, but it is understood that the Mozambique Government has assured India that it had prepared plans for its utilisation.

The two leaders--Mrs Gandhi and Mozambique President Samora Machel expressed satisfaction at the implementation of cooperation programmes agreed upon during the latter's visit to India in April last.

Training Facilities

The statement said that the possibilities of further strengthening the economic and cultural relations between the two countries were discussed by the two leaders and it was agreed that India would provide technical training facilities for Mozambican personnel in Indian institutions as well as by deputing Indian experts to Mozambique.

An Indian team of industry experts would be visiting Mozambique in September next, it said.

The statement said that Mrs Gandhi's visit had provided an opportunity to both the leaders to exchange views on important international questions and to review Indo-Mozambique bilateral relations.

S. Africa Condemned

The two leaders also condemned South Africa's military intervention in the internal affairs of Mozambique by conducting an undeclared war against it with the object of obstructing economic and social development and destabilising its government.

They declared that the racist minority regime of South Africa was a remnant of colonial era whose policies of suppressions and exploitation of African people in South Africa and interference in the affairs of frontline states and other neighbouring countries posed a threat to peace and security of the region.

The two sides condemned, in particular, the occupation of part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola by troops of the racist regime of South Africa and demanded their immediate and unconditional withdrawal.

They felt that the world community as a whole should take cognizance of and deal suitably with this grave and menacing situation.

The President and the Prime Minister condemned South African regime's repugnant policies of racism and apartheid. They demanded immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners languishing in South African jails. They expressed their firm support to the African National Congress in its struggle against the racist system of apartheid.

Both the leaders strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its recalcitrant attitude concerning Namibian question. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Namibian people and with SWAPO, its sole legitimate representative, in their struggle for independence.

They expressed hope that Namibia would achieve independence by early 1983 according to the UN Security Council resolution 435.

In reviewing the situation in West Asia, the two leaders condemned Israeli invasion of Lebanon and demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country.

They expressed their support for the just struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organisation for their inalienable rights, including the right to a sovereign, independent state of their own.

They reaffirmed their commitment to the policy of non-alienment and declared that it was an essential requirement for developing countries in their pursuit of independence, sovereignty, equality and development.

The Prime Minister is understood to have impressed upon heads of Indian missions in the southern African region to ensure projection of India's foreign policy in its correct perspective.

Addressing a meeting of heads of the five Indian missions in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique here Thursday night, she asked them to identify themselves with the larger interests of the countries where they were accredited and to assist them in their developmental efforts within the framework of the Indian foreign policy.

Mrs Gandhi will leave for India on Friday. She will have a technical halt for over an hour at Port Louis, capital of Mauritius on her way back to home.

CSO: 4220/7852

GANDHI TALKS TO NEWSMEN EN ROUTE FROM AFRICA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, August 28.

The Prime Minister has said that India's stand on South African apartheid and illegal occupation of Namibia and on Diego Garcia has remained consistent.

Talking to press correspondents on board the special Air-India plane on her return journey from Mauritius and Mozambique, Mrs. Gandhi said India could only help the African countries to strengthen their economic base.

Asked if the African nations were looking for an alternative to South Africa on which they were dependent for trade, Mrs. Gandhi said there was no question of an alternative.

The African countries regarded India as a good friend and they were seeking its help to build up their economies. "Even though our own resources are limited," she said, "we would help them to the extent possible."

When her attention was drawn to her remarks expressing sympathy with the Ilois people who had been pushed out of Diego Garcia in 1965 and dumped in Mauritius, she said: "The Ilois people's is not a new issue."

Useful Visit

The Prime Minister described her visit to Mauritius and Mozambique as "very useful." Personal contacts always helped to create better understanding.

She said the leaders at the helm of affairs in both Mauritius and Mozambique were young and dynamic.

She had met Mr. Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius, and President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique during their visits to India. She had now renewed her acquaintance with them and met other members of their government.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Indian communities in African countries were performing a "positive" role. "I have always advised them, even long before independence, that they must make common cause with the local people."

Asked whether and when she would reshuffle her cabinet, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I don't know". She said the question of reshuffle had become a "permanent joke". Whenever she went on a foreign trip or returned from it and before a parliament session began or after it was over, there was always talk of cabinet reshuffle.

In an interview with Mauritius television at Plaisance airport where the Air-India plane had a technical halt on its way from Moputo to New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi stressed the need for South-South co-operation.

She said her visit to Mauritius was very useful and she met the new government leaders within two months of their assuming office.

Mrs. Gandhi said non-alignment was as relevant today as before. If everybody agreed, she said, India was willing to hold the next non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

To a question on militarisation of the Indian Ocean, the Prime Minister remarked: "We are trying to create an atmosphere for settling disputes through negotiations." Fortunately, she added, the peace movement in the world was growing.

Asked about her recipe for keeping young, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I wish one could remain young. Age catches up. But age is no reason why one should lose energy."

Official sources deny the impressions that India has gone soft on the Diego Garcia issue.

India is studying the legal implication of the agreement between Britain and Mauritius on the future of Diego Garcia before taking the next course of action.

During the Prime Minister's visit to Mauritius, "we told them that we will support whatever action they choose to take."

The issue can be taken to the International Court of Justice only if both sides--Britain and Mauritius--agree. Britain is unlikely to do so. But it is a course which cannot be ruled out altogether.

The alternative is to intensify the agitation over the issue of return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius. Mrs. Gandhi in her speech at Port Louis struck a new note when she underlined the plight of the refugees from the Atoll, now turned into an American military base.

Expert opinion is that the Mauritius-British agreement has a clause about sub-soil rights which, in other words, means that the sovereignty of the Atoll vests in Mauritius.

Official circles feel that Mauritius, Mozambique and other African nations are looking for political and moral support and economic help to minimise their dependence on South Africa.

President Machel of Mozambique was very impressed by the level of industrialisation in India during his visit in April and feels that Indian expertise, experience and assistance could be of great benefit to his country.

Mozambique, like some other African countries, was rich in resources. But these have to be exploited.

According to observers, Mrs. Gandhi's message to the African countries was clear and hopeful. One was: "We have done it: you can do it, too." The second: "Within the severe constraints of our resources, we will render whatever help we can."

CSO: 4220/7851

GANDHI REVIEWING PARTY PERFORMANCE IN STATES

Madras THE HINDU in English 27 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 26.

After completing the long overdue Cabinet reshuffle at the Centre, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, intends to take a hard look at the performance of the Congress (I) Governments in some of the States, according to her confidants here.

The very talk of impending changes in these States is having a destabilising effect, adding to the travails of the hard-pressed Chief Ministers who have become increasingly uncertain about their continuance in office in these circumstances.

The Central agencies concerned have produced a series of reports on the political and administrative situation in various States for the information of the Prime Minister, who is reported to be rather upset over the sagging prestige of the ruling party despite its vast majorities in the respective legislatures. But it is entirely a matter for her judgment and discretion as to what should or could be done to set things right before the simmering discontent in the party boils over into open defiance by some sections of disgruntled Congress (I) legislators in these States.

The Prime Minister returns late tomorrow night from her trip to Mauritius and Mozambique to devote the next three weeks to internal affairs, before she takes off for Moscow on September 20 on a six-day visit to the Soviet Union. If Mrs. Gandhi does not complete the proposed changes during this period, it may be too late later on since she has been thinking of advancing the winter session of Parliament by a month and concluding it before the commencement of the Asian Games.

Punjab situation: The explosive situation in Punjab requires her immediate attention to take some pre-emptive steps against the threatened intensification of the Akali campaign. The Chief Minister, Mr. Darbara Singh, who has a reputation for personal integrity, has unwittingly made himself the main target of the Akali wrath by provoking them.

But in neighbouring Haryana the police defiance is only a disquieting symptom of a deeper political malaise afflicting the state where the Centre has unwittingly allowed itself to be identified with the rough and tough ways of Mr. Bhajan Lal's governance.

Dissensions: The internal dissensions in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar continue to worry the Congress (I) leadership at the Centre, but it is the prospect of a poll in another six months in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and possibly Assam as well that has been causing some concern here.

But here again there is no clarity of what exactly Mrs. Gandhi proposes to do to strengthen the ruling party before these elections. She continues to receive conflicting reports about the ability of the Opposition parties, especially Mr. N. T. Rama Rao's Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, to pose a serious threat to the Congress (I)'s predominance.

Jagmohan's transfer: After transferring Mr. Jagmohan abruptly from the Lt. Governorship of Delhi to Goa 16 months ago at the instance of her party colleagues, Mrs. Gandhi has decided to bring him back again on the advice of some local Congress (I) leaders because of the coming Metropolitan Council elections. His undue identification with the ruling party could prove counter-productive in a highly volatile Union Territory like Delhi with a strong Jan Sangh hold on it.

Corruption: The more perceptive observers of the confusing political scene in the country are getting worried over the vaguely negative atmosphere building up in several States. Apart from the smell of violence in the air, the talk of increasing corruption in high places is damaging reputations and undermining the prestige of several State Governments.

The cumulative effect of the smouldering public resentment and sense of grievance is leading to the feeling that something is going wrong all the time, although it is difficult to pinpoint the real cause of the dissonance in each instance. But Congress (I) leaders themselves keep complaining about the party's ability to act decisively with the necessary firmness of purpose.

As one who is quite sensitive to the changing moods of the people, the Prime Minister can ill afford to let the impression prevail that she is doing nothing to set matters right. And it is this feeling that she cannot afford to let this drift continue any longer that has been generating the hope that she would take some strong steps soon.

CSO: 4220/7847

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI VISIT TO MAURITIUS

Arrival, Airport Speeches

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Article by J. D. Singh]

[Text] PORT LOUIS, August 23.

THE Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, lost no time after arriving here this afternoon in referring to an issue — the Indian Ocean — which is expected to figure prominently in her talks in Mauritius and Mozambique.

Referring to an affectionate welcome on arrival here on a three-day state visit by her Mauritian counterpart, Mr. Anerood Jugnauth, and a select gathering of citizens at Plaisance airport after a seven-hour non-stop flight from New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi said that the Indian Ocean was bristling with problems whose portents threatened the entire world.

The Prime Minister's words found a deep echo in many hearts. Mr. Jugnauth dealt with the issue at a greater length during the course of which he thanked India for its support and "deep understanding."

Mr. Jugnauth reiterated his government's stand on demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and eliminating the super power presence from that area.

He said his country was persistent in its effort to get a reduction of the super power military presence in the Indian Ocean. In the long term, it would seek the total withdrawal of these powers from the region.

Mrs. Gandhi was greeted by warm smiles and a bright sunshine. This is the end of the winter in Mauritius and the temperature is somewhat like Delhi's in November.

As the Boeing-707 came to the end of its flight, it looked as if this tiny island was floating on water. Verdant fields, dark green hillocks and azure

waters of the Indian Ocean made it a picturesque scene.

IDENTITY OF VIEWS

The speeches by the two Prime Ministers at the airport reflected the close identity of views that exist between India and Mauritius. Both Prime Ministers made it a point to refer to this fact.

Mr. Jugnauth thanked India for its support on the Chagos archipelago, for its assistance in the development of his country and its role in Africa and the world, in general.

He described India as a trusted friend of Africa. With the failure of the Organisation of African Unity to hold a summit in Tripoli in May, he condemned the efforts of "outside forces" to destabilise and disunite the African continent.

His strongest comments were reserved for the Chagos archipelago and he expressed his government's firm resolve to regain possession of the archipelago, including Diego Garcia.

On Indo-Mauritian relations, Mr. Jugnauth hoped that Mrs. Gandhi's visit would strengthen the bonds of friendship, which were "deep and cordial." Mauritius on its part looked to an era of even closer co-operation with India.

Mrs. Gandhi, in her response, expressed her delight to be in Mauritius once again. "Our lands are linked by the Indian Ocean and our people keep friendship by ties."

She said there were ties in some of the languages they spoke but more important than words was the language of freedom and equality, freedom and secularism, non-alignment and co-existence, peace and brotherhood.

As fellow members of several international organisations, she said, India and Mauritius shared many concerns.

"We are engaged in the same task — that of national construction and development, of providing our people a higher level of material well-being and a deeper sense of pride and personal fulfilment."

The international situation, events near and far, cast their shadows and disturb our endeavours, Mrs. Gandhi said. Conflict and confrontation, disparities and denigration of our earth — all seemed to be escalating.

She told the Mauritian Prime Minister: "You have spoken of many serious matters. In most of these, our two countries have similar views. I hope, in our discussions, we shall work out ways of increasing our co-operation."

Speaking in French towards the closure of her speech, Mrs. Gandhi said she looked forward to "exchanging views with you and your young, dynamic and forward-looking colleagues."

On her arrival, Mrs. Gandhi was received by Mr. Jugnauth and his ministerial colleagues. A 19-gun salute was fired and she inspected a guard of honour and met diplomats and distinguished citizens before driving to the governor-general's residence, where she will stay for the next two days.

Although Mauritius is a multi-racial society, people of Indian origin constitute a majority of the population and this preponderance was reflected in the crowd that had collected to greet Mrs. Gandhi.

According to her revised programme, Mrs. Gandhi will not visit Seychelles on her return journey in view of the troubled situation there. She decided to cancel the stopover so as not to overburden the already stretched security forces on the island.

PTI adds: This is Mrs. Gandhi's third visit to Mauritius. She had earlier visited in 1970 and 1976.

A large number of men, women and children lined the 40-km. route from the airport to Port Louis and cheered Mrs. Gandhi as she passed by.

STRESS ON FRIENDSHIP

At the airport speech, Mrs. Gandhi pointed out that between the two countries there was, fortunately, a tradition of trust and working together and added that she had come to strengthen them.

Friendship, like other things, she said, must be kept in shape and constantly renewed.

Mrs. Gandhi told Mauritians: "You have now a new government and new policies. Although many of the faces are familiar, it is important to make closer acquaintance with them and their ideas."

The Prime Minister said she brought to the Prime Minister and the warm-hearted people of Mauritius the greetings and good wishes of the government and people of India.

She is one of the few foreign heads of state to have been conferred with the freedom of the city of Port Louis and the degree of doctor of law

(honours cause) by Mauritius University.

In his welcome address, Mr. Jugnauth pledges his country's wholehearted commitment to full implementation of the U.N. general assembly resolutions declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

He asserted that the new government would jealously guard its freedom, he said that his government would strengthen its traditional bonds of friendship with all its friends.

As far as India was concerned, he said, the present visit of Mrs. Gandhi would usher in a new era of increased co-operation in all fields—political, economic and industrial. Its ties with India would be based on mutual respect, he added.

Later, addressing a mass rally at the Champ De Mars — the historic ground where transfer of power to Mauritius from Britain took place in 1968 — the Prime Minister assured that India desired to help Mauritius in all its problems and forge closer economic links.

At least 10,000 Mauritians out of about 30,000 population of this capital town turned up to hear Mrs. Gandhi and gave her a standing ovation as she rose to speak.

They shouted slogans "Long live Indira Gandhi" and "Long live India and Mauritius."

As she ended her speech, the Prime Minister was lustily cheered by the crowd of people who were on a holiday on account of Ganesh Chaturthi.

New Delhi (PTI): The Prime Minister left here this morning on a five-day visit to Mauritius and Mozambique.

She said she had no statement to make as she boarded the special Air-India plane for Port Louis.

Mrs. Gandhi was seen off at the airport by her ministerial colleagues, members of the diplomatic corps, MPs and others.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, MP, and his wife Sonia were also present at the airport.

Mrs. Gandhi is accompanied on her visit by Mr. M. K. Rasgotra, foreign secretary, Dr. Arjun Sengupta, additional secretary in the Prime Minister's secretariat, and Mr. H. Y. Sharda Prasad, information advisor.

Mr. S. M. S. Chadha, joint secretary (economic division), and Mr. N. R. Verma, director (Africa division) in the external affairs ministry, are already in Port Louis and Maputo to join in the official level talks.

The Prime Minister will return to New Delhi on August 28.

Speech to National Assembly

Madras THE HINDU in English 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] Port Louis, Aug. 24.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today expressed India's firm opposition to military interventions and presences and said it favoured political solutions to various crisis.

In her first-ever address to the 70-member National Assembly of Mauritius, she called upon developing countries to forge greater unity and cohesion to effectively resist the threat to world peace posed by the increasing military presence of superpowers in the Indian Ocean as also nuclear proliferation.

Mrs. Gandhi was lustily cheered by the members when she voiced India's unequivocal support to Mauritius in its demand for the return of Diego Garcia and other islands in the Chagos Archipelago, currently leased to the U.S. by Britain.

Wide spectrum: In a hard-hitting speech covering a wide spectrum of international issues, Mrs. Gandhi asked the littoral States to raise their voice in a bid to eliminate power basis from the Indian Ocean and preserve it as a zone of peace.

She regretted that repeated calls made by the littoral countries and the U.N. resolutions in this respect were disregarded.

Referring to the apartheid doctrine pursued by neighbouring South Africa, Mrs. Gandhi said its policies were an "affront to all the values dear to us."

Describing as "pernicious" the doctrines of apartheid and racist domination followed by South Africa, she said the Government and the people of India had consistently and firmly condemned the atrocities on the peoples of South Africa.

Mrs. Gandhi took the opportunity to reiterate India's unequivocal support for the cause of the African National Congress, of SWAPO and other liberation movements in South Africa.

She called for independence of Namibia and underlined the need for common efforts in cooperation with the frontline African States, to end these "abhorrent policies of racialism and colonialism."

Economic disparities: Mrs. Gandhi warned that economic disparities between and within nations created "explosive" situations and called for the establishment of a new economic order which could redress long-standing inequalities.

Recalling India's efforts at U.N. and in various summit and other conferences in this direction, she regretted that industrially advanced countries ignored the worldwide consequences of growing economic disparities between nations.

She also called for the creation of a new "dimension" of cooperation in trade and technology between India and Mauritius.

Invasion of Lebanon: Referring to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the massacre of thousands of innocent civilians in total defiance of world opinion, Mrs. Gandhi called for a just and comprehensive settlement of the West Asian crisis ensuring the vacation of aggression by Israel and restoration to the Palestinian people of their right to a homeland.

On the June elections in Mauritius, which had brought a large number of young people to Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi said, amidst applause, in India also, special efforts had been made to give the young their legitimate share of authority and responsibility.

She briefly referred to India's freedom struggle and the progress made since Independence and said India and Mauritius shared many things in common, particularly their allegiance to parliamentary institutions and democratic development.

Distinct personality: Unity in diversity in Mauritius was at its best display when thousands of men, women and children belonging to different communities and cultures turned out on Monday at a rally addressed by Mrs. Gandhi.

After seeing this conglomeration of mixed culture, Mrs. Gandhi was led to remark that she saw in it the emergence of a distinct personality of Mauritius as attained by India long ago.

The rally was held at "Champ de Mars," which is adjacent to the place where Mahatma Gandhi was received during his visit there in 1901.

Mrs. Gandhi told the rally that the size of the country did not matter. Even small countries like Mauritius could make their own contributions to the development of mutual understanding in the world.

In her address, partly in English and partly in French and Hindi, she said the main preoccupation of India and Mauritius was to ceaselessly work for the elimination of poverty and creation of a just society.

Paying tribute to the people of Indian origin now constituting 52 per cent of the Mauritian population nearing one million, Mrs. Gandhi said they have succeeded in establishing themselves in Mauritius.

Earlier the Mauritian Prime Minister, Mr. Jugnauth, said India would remain a constant source of inspiration and guidance for Mauritius. His country looked forward to receiving financial and technical assistance from India for its speedy development.--PTI.

Report on Joint Communique

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Article by J. D. Singh]

[Text]

PORT LOUIS, August 25.
INDIA and Mauritius today expressed grave concern over the "great power" military presence in the Indian Ocean and reiterated the need to intensify efforts for speedy implementation of the U.N. declaration to make it a zone of peace.

A joint communique issued at the end of the three-day visit of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, expressed apprehension at the transformation of Diego Garcia into a military base.

Mrs. Gandhi, who came to Mauritius at the invitation of Mr. Aneetood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of what she called "a great little country", reiterated India's full support for Mauritius' sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, of which Diego Garcia is a part.

The communique, issued after wide-ranging talks between Mrs. Gandhi

and Mr. Jugnauth on bilateral, regional and international developments reveals a close identity of views on various issues.

The talks were marked by cordiality and mutual understanding "which have traditionally characterised relations between India and Mauritius", the communique said.

While Diego Garcia undoubtedly received special attention, the two sides deplored the South African government's attitude towards Namibia and its policy of apartheid.

They also expressed their grave concern over the situation in West Asia resulting from the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, and over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq.

On Afghanistan, the communique expressed the two leaders' faith in the cardinal principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states and called for a political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign forces and strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan.

The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their faith in the policy of non-align-

ment, described the existence of nuclear weapons and arms race as a grave threat to the very survival of mankind and regretted the continued stalemate in North-South relations and deterioration in the climate of multi-lateral economic co-operation.

Before leaving for Mozambique today, Mrs. Gandhi visited India House to address the Indian community and held a press conference at the governor-general's residence.

During the official talks, Mrs. Gandhi was assisted by Mr. M. K. Rasgotra, foreign secretary, Mr. H. Y. Sharda Prasad, information adviser to the Prime Minister, Dr. A. K. Sengupta, additional secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. S. K. Bhatnagar, acting high commissioner in Mauritius, Mr. S. M. S. Chadha, joint secretary, and Mr. Prem Singh, Indian ambassador to Bahrain.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius was accompanied by Mr. Harish Boodhoo, deputy prime minister, Mr. P. R. Berenger, finance minister, Mr. A. K. A. Bhayat, commerce and industry minister, Mr. J. C. L'estrac, minister for external affairs, Mrs. Aumee-Juddy-Cziffra, attorney-general and mi-

nister for women's rights, and Mr. K. Ruhee, minister for economic planning and development.

At the outset of the talks, Mrs. Gandhi congratulated Mr. Jugnauth on the recent overwhelming electoral victory of his party. Mr. Jugnauth on his

part expressed the conviction that the traditional close ties between India and Mauritius would continue to grow. The hope was also expressed by the two leaders that such relations would be increasingly reflected in the cultural and economic links between the two countries.

According to the communique, the Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction at the progress of bilateral relations. Both agreed there was scope for further expansion of mutually beneficial co-operation, especially in the fields of industry, oil prospecting and refining, scientific research and exploitation of mineral resources and shipping.

Mr. Jugnauth accepted Mrs. Gandhi's invitation to visit India in the near future.

Besides reiterating the need for agreement on launching of the global North-South negotiations, the Prime Ministers urged the developing countries to agree on a charter of action for the development of the full potential of their collective self-reliance.

In view of the dependence of Mauritius on South Africa for trade and tourism, the two paragraphs in the communique on Namibia and apartheid were significant.

On Namibia, the two leaders noted with serious concern the recalcitrant attitude of the South African government. They expressed the hope that Namibia would achieve independence in conformity with the U.N. security council resolution and pledged full support for the struggle of SWAPO and the people of Namibia to achieve their independence.

The Prime Ministers condemned the South African government's policy of repression and subjugation of the Black and Coloured majority of the country. They agreed that dismantling the structure of apartheid was essential for lasting security in the region.

They demanded the immediate release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners languishing in South African jails.

Port Louis Press Conference

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] Port Louis, August 25 (UNI).

India will hold the seventh non-aligned summit early next year in New Delhi, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said here today.

Addressing a press conference shortly before her departure for Mozambique, Mrs. Gandhi said invitations had been sent to leaders of non-aligned countries to attend the summit which she said, would provide an occasion for exchange of views and ideas among the third world leaders on the current international situation.

Replying to questions, she ruled out any military grouping among the Indian Ocean nations, saying "one type of grouping attracts another type of grouping and may well cause tension in this part of the world."

Mrs. Gandhi criticised the military build-up by the United States in Diego Garcia. She said India was "against all military presences" in the Indian Ocean as it would endanger peace in the region.

On the controversy over holding the seventh non-aligned summit, she said she had no doubt that the non-aligned movement would survive the present situation.

She said invitations had been extended to leaders of non-aligned states and she expected the Mauritius Prime Minister, Mr. Aneerood Jugnauth, to participate in the non-aligned summit to be held in Delhi.

Mrs. Gandhi said: "People have prophesised that the non-aligned will collapse. I think this has been propagated at the time of every conference, but somehow we have survived the ups and downs and I have no doubt we will survive the present situation."

India's difficulties started with "the rise in oil prices, high price charged by industrial countries for our imports, high rates of interest and their reluctance to buy goods from us at remunerative rates", Mrs. Gandhi said.

She pleaded for the removal of the disparities between the developed and developing countries for justice, peace and stability in the world.

Mrs. Gandhi said she was impressed by the friendship and warmth of the people on Mauritius and the enthusiasm of the leadership to solve the complex problems the country faced like any other developing nation.

CSO: 4220/7837

CPI-M CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON PUNJAB EXTREMISTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The CPI-M central committee, now in session in the Capital, has condemned the Punjab Government's action of rounding up Akali activists on the night of 27-28 August as a step "which is bound to worsen the situation and play into the hands of the extremists who are out to create communal tension" in the State and intensify the separatist movement.

In a resolution it adopted on Sunday, the committee urged the Central Government to call an all-party meeting with a view to effectively fight the divisive forces.

The committee pointed out that the State Government of Punjab had by killing many people under the cover of 'encounters' in the past, and not putting them on trial provided grist to the mill of the extremist elements.

It underlined that the CPI-M had sharply opposed the Sikh extremists and exposed their anti-national activities warned the Akali leadership of the need to demarcate from these extremists so as not to allow genuine grievances to be exploited for disruptive and separatist activities. What is more the party had conducted a statewide campaign for communal peace and against the threat to the unity and integrity of the country.

But it also felt that the Government and the ruling party had failed to rouse the people against the extremists' disruptive activities. 'It has not even placed the facts in its possession about the activities of the extremists through a white-paper. Earlier also the statements of the Chief Minister was an indication of the inept handling of the situation'.

In this context, the committee called on the people to be vigilant against the extremists and maintain peace and unity of the Punjabi people.

At the same time, while projecting its demand for an all-party meeting to be called by the Centre, it felt that the latter should not delay the consideration and decision of the demands of Punjab such as inclusion of Chandigarh and the Punjabi-speaking contiguous areas with village as the unit, reference of the canal water dispute to a Supreme Court judge. It further called upon the Government to immediately enact an all-India Sikh

Gurdwara legislation to end all interference in the democratic functioning of the gurdwaras.

'The central committee warns the Government that failure to solve the problems bristles with the danger of disruptionist forces spreading their tentacles in other parts of the country', the resolution read.

CSO: 4220/7851

CPI-M ISSUES STATEMENT ON PUNJAB EXTREMISTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

THE CPI-M has come out sharply against the Akali Dal leadership for placating the Punjab extremists as manifest in its conspicuous silence amounting to condonation of the latest hijacking incident and the attempt on Chief Minister Darbara Singh's life.

In a statement issued from the Capital on Saturday, the party's politbureau denounced the incidents in unambiguous terms and appealed to the people of Punjab—Hindus, Sikhs and others—to isolate the extremists and communalists in a bid to save the State from catastrophe.

It recalled that when the first hijacking took place, the CPI-M had warned that "any encouragement to extremist elements would create a very dangerous situation in the border state of Punjab", and had called upon the Akali leadership to demarcate itself from the extremists and condemn their "anti-national activities."

"Far from doing that, the Akali leadership to demarcate it—project the common demands of the Punjab people as religious discrimination against Sikhs, thus inciting communal passions and even included some of the demands of the extremists when it launched its 'Dharam Yudh' on 4 August. That this was playing

into the hands of the anti-national elements was clear when the extremists, led by Bhindranwale, decided to give up their separate agitation and join the Akali morcha", the statement read.

The PB felt it necessary to once again warn the Akali leadership that its placating of the extremists, "its silence which actually becomes condonation of reprehensible crimes like hijacking, exhortation to killings and actual killings, making gurdwaras refuges for criminals, etc. have led to a situation where it is in the position of playing second fiddle to the extremists, and getting isolated from the democratic forces without whose support neither the demands of the Punjab people nor the demands against religious discrimination of the Sheikhs can be won".

It explained to the Akali leadership that from such a situation, only the extremists and Cong-I rulers would gain, "not the Punjabi people, not the Sikh masses, not even the Akali Dal."

CSO: 4220/7836

PRESS REPORTS VISIT OF JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

G. K. Reddy Report

Madras THE HINDU in English 28 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 27.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yoshio Sakurauchi, arrived today on a three-day visit to India accompanied by a 20-member delegation which includes two important members of Parliament besides senior officials dealing with both political and economic relations.

As the scope for increased Indo-Japanese economic cooperation has been discussed at great length in recent months in New Delhi and Tokyo by visiting Ministers, officials and industrialists, the programme drawn up for Mr. Sakurauchi's visit does not provide for any wide-ranging talks on the nature or extent of the proposed Japanese participation in some key sectors of Indian development.

Apart from signing an agreement for extending a yen credit of Rs. 126.7 crores for 1982-83 which was pledged at the last meeting of the Aid India consortium, no economic discussions as such will take place at Mr. Sakurauchi's level during this visit. He will be calling on the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, for a general exchange of views on some of the issues that would be coming up for consideration during the annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF in Toronto in the next fortnight.

But the visiting Japanese Foreign Minister will be delivering a major speech on the prospects for increased Indo-Japanese economic cooperation at a dinner to be given in his honour by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on Sunday night. It will indicate how far Japan is prepared to go in extending technological cooperation on competitive terms in selective spheres where India is in need of such assistance.

Otherwise the main accent during the talks with Mr. Sakurauchi on this occasion will be on political issues to pave the way for a better understanding of each other's attitudes. Though there are no bilateral problems as such between India and Japan, the two countries hold differing views on many international and regional issues since they tend to view them at times from different angles.

But since these differences of perception have not involved any direct conflicts of interest, the Indian and Japanese leaders have been able to share their concerns without undue reservations. The ministerial level consultative meetings have been utilised by both sides to discuss global or regional developments with a degree of objectivity voicing their apprehensions.

If Japan has made no secret of its unhappiness over India's stand on Kampuchea and Afghanistan, India has not been mincing words in making known its disappointment with the Japanese tendency to line up automatically with the West on almost all major issues. But there is a grey zone in this relationship that enables the two sides to discuss such developments quite freely to have the benefit of their assessments of each situation.

Readiness to talk: It is this readiness to talk to each other candidly that has enabled India and Japan to share their views at these ministerial meetings on the interaction of the policies and pursuits of the Big Powers in various regions.

If the Indian leaders do not let go such opportunities to get the Japanese views on the internal developments in China and its changing attitudes towards neighbouring countries including the Soviet Union, the Japanese Ministers have been equally keen on obtaining India's appraisal of the Soviet policies in Asia especially in relation to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Indo-China States.

These periodic exchanges have also helped the two countries to talk about subjects like each other's nuclear policies, particularly the attempts of the suppliers group to impose discriminatory safeguards in the name of non-proliferation. Though Japan has not gone to the extent of challenging the U.S. right to indulge in these double standards because of its special relationship with Washington, it has certainly been following with interest, not unmixed with a degree of admiration, India's stout resistance of these pressures.

During his talks with the External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, the visiting Japanese Foreign Minister will try to obtain some clarification of how India proposed to deal with the French move for much more stringent safeguards on the fuel to be supplied for the Tarapur plant. The Japanese have been following this controversy very closely since they are no less opposed to the concept of pursuit and perpetuity clauses.

But the Japanese Government is reported to be very particular that the tone that has already been set through a painstaking effort by both sides for increased cooperation can be sustained only through concrete action in some selective spheres.

Talks in Delhi

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] New Delhi, August 28. The talks with the visiting Japanese foreign minister, Mr. Toshio Sakurauchi, here have given tentative

indications to India that Japan might now be prepared to intensify bilateral relations despite the differing political perceptions of the two countries.

During their 90-minute meeting, Mr. Sakurauchi and the external affairs minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, expressed their desire for closer relations between the two countries. They had frank exchange of views over the situation in South-East Asia, Afghanistan, and issues related to the North-South dialogue and disarmament.

The Indian external affairs minister apprised the Japanese leader of the process of normalisation of India's relations with Pakistan and China. He also acquainted the Japanese foreign minister with the latest situation regarding the non-aligned summit. Mr. Sakurauchi said his country respected India's policy of non-alignment.

Economic Ties

The two ministers also emphasised the importance of closer economic relations between the two countries and took note of the recent seminar in Tokyo which discussed joint projects in third countries.

At the talks, India did not discuss the defence posture of Japan nor did it refer to the textbook controversy and Japan's relations with China.

The Japanese side expressed concern over the volatile situation in West Asia. Mr. Rao underlined that the only solution to the West Asian problem was the establishment of a nation state for the Palestinians. The two leaders also discussed the Iran-Iraq war.

The two leaders reaffirmed their determination to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries while pursuing efforts to promote peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Speaking at a dinner he hosted in honour of the visiting foreign minister, Mr. Rao said: "We cannot notice without anguish events taking place close to us.

Mr. Rao appreciated Japanese participation in India's economic development and said that "opportunities for a more extensive co-operation between our two countries were increasing."

Mr. Rao referred to the active role played by Mr. Sakurauchi in developing Indo-Japanese contacts as president of the India-Japan Friendship Association.

Mr. Sakurauchi emphasised that Japan was "feeling the weight of India as a major country of Asia and her role in a new light." In this context he mentioned that with the increase in political stability in the region, India was showing "renewed interest" in east Asian countries.

Recalling a series of high-level contacts between the two countries, including Mrs. Gandhi's recent stopover in Tokyo, Mr. Sakurauchi said: "Japan

and India had rediscovered each other and were about to enter into a new, closer bilateral relations within a broader framework of increased inter-dependence among nations today. We consider it very significant for the cause of peace and prosperity of Asia and the world."

Japan would do its best to promote political dialogue, economic relations and co-operation between the two countries, he said.

Japan has extended concessional loans amounting to about Rs. 126.77 crores for four projects in India. It has also offered grant aid of about Rs. 17.25 lakhs for cultural activities.

The notes on the concessional loan and grant aid to India were exchanged between the visiting Japanese foreign minister and the finance minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee.

The projects for yen credit include the Anpara 'B' thermal power station in U.P., an offshore supply vessel project for the ONGC, the Calcutta metro railways (phase II) and micro-hydro power stations in Tamil Nadu.

The yen credit for these four projects was pledged at the Aid India Consortium meeting in Paris on June 15 this year.

The grant aid for cultural activities is for the supply of audio-visual and photographic equipment to the centre for cultural resources and training.

The power sector is one of the most important sectors covered under the yen credit. Under the Anpara 'B' thermal power station project, two units of 500 MW will be installed.

The Tamil Nadu state micro-hydro power project envisages the setting up of three micro-hydro turbine generators at lower Bhavani, Pykara dam and Vaigai.

The Calcutta metro railway project is for the construction of a rapid transit system from Dum Dum to Tollygunge, a 15-km.-long stretch. This is an ongoing project.

Speech to Businessmen

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi has lauded the "great significance" of the current liberalised economic policies of the government of India, and observed that "open India offers unlimited possibilities".

His observation came in the context of his reference to the 'new development' witnessed in business collaborations between India and Japan, in which he specifically mentioned "motor car manufacturing".

Mr Sakurauchi was speaking at a dinner in the Capital on Sunday evening hosted by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) president G K Devarajulu.

Later, briefing newsmen on Mr Sakurauchi's discussions in India, Deputy Director-General of the Asian Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry H Fuji informed that the joint venture between Maruti and Suzuki, the accord on which is to be initialled in September, would mark a turning point in Japanese investment in India.

He also added that expansion in items of OGL was seen as dynamism of the Indian economy and was appreciated by Japan as India's willingness to have wider cooperation.

New Pattern

In his speech at the FICCI function, Mr Sakurauchi highlighted the important role of promotion of economic exchanges in the private sector. He said the fields of Indo-Japanese cooperation had of late vastly expanded. "The success of the recent conference on joint tendering and sub-contracting between Japanese and Indian firms in third countries, recently held in Tokyo, would have deep implications, indicating a new pattern of cooperation between the two countries", he added.

He disclosed that Indo-Japan Joint Business Cooperation Committee was studying an idea to expand in the coming five years trade between the two countries from the present level of two billion dollars to five billion dollars.

Earlier, Mr Sakurauchi conceded that although a major part of Japan's economic cooperation was extended to the Asian region and about 20 per cent of its Official Development Assistance was directed to South Asia, it was a fact that the total figures of Japan's trade and investment in the South Asian region in 1980 were less than those for a single member-State of the ASEAN group.

He listed several reasons for such a situation. One was the "complexity of the intra-regional and peripheral relations of the South Asian region" which constrained the Japanese to keep some distance from this area, thereby weakening relations with South Asian states. Additionally, "some of the countries in this (South Asian) region were maintaining a rather inward-looking economic system", the Japanese Foreign Minister averred, and said this eventually built a psychological wall between Japan and these countries.

However, he felt, there were some positive signs now. First, the stability of South Asia "is steadily being restored" with serious efforts to improve Indo-Pak and Sino-Indian relations by which India "is strengthening her moderate non-alignment policy and conducting a foreign policy to maintain well-balanced good relations with the US and the Soviet Union".

Secondly, the advance made in promoting regional cooperation among South Asian nations, which Mr Sakurauchi felt was a "grand experiment". Thirdly, moves to enhance external economic ties which were welcomed by Japan which stressed that maintenance of the free trade system and liberalization of economic activities "are essential to revitalization of the world economy".

In these conditions, he was convinced that Japan's exchange with South Asian states could not be kept at current levels.

Problems Admitted

Quoting Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki's words during Mrs Gandhi's recent visit to Japan--"relations between our two countries are not commensurate with the international status currently held by them"--Mr Sakurauchi said: "Cooperative relations between Japan and India, a major power in the region, should be made stronger and closer." He did not wish away the problems, however, noting that in the 1970s there had appeared between Japan and India subjected to severe international circumstances, a "delicate difference in their political and economic interests" and hence Indo-Japanese relations had been left to move on at a level stable but not always satisfactory.

But, in 1980s, there was a "turn of tide" with India trying to improve relations with its neighbours and "new developments" in its ties with super-powers. "The recent visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the US is seen as an eloquent indication of these developments, and I am very pleased that it achieved significant results," he held. Hence, he declared: "The time has come for our two countries to recognise anew their respective roles and to cooperate, as important countries of the two regions of Asia, for peace and prosperity of these regions and the stability of the world."

To develop Indo-Japanese relations, he said they must cooperate (i) for peace by way of contributing to detente, disarmament, regional stability and promotion of North-South dialogue "regardless of their different positions", and thus must "increase their political dialogue and conduct effective global diplomacy"; (ii) for prosperity enhancing economic cooperation among them; (iii) to promote mutual understanding by increasing studies of each other's country, people, industry, market.

Regarding Japan's foreign policy, he said his country's declaration "never to choose the road to a military power that will threaten others" was rooted in the will of the Japanese people, who had deeply reflected upon the grave mistakes of the past, and on this principle was based its policy towards Asia. "I intend to endeavour to make the multifaceted cooperative relations between Japan and Asian countries a model of North-South relations in the global society of the new age," he underlined.

The FICCI president, in his speech, said there was considerable scope for expansion of two-way trade between India and Japan, as also for transfer of Japanese technology, supported by investment.

Mr Devarajulu said there was considerable scope for large imports from Japan, particularly of textile fibres, fertilisers, machinery, transport equipment and the like. India was also in a position to increase its exports to Japan of marine products, and engineering items like components, castings and forgings and garments.

Referring to Japan as an "excellent source of technology", Mr Devarajulu said India had so far concluded about 7,000 collaboration agreements, about eight per cent of which were with the Japan. [as published]

CSO: 4220/7851

INDIA

SUPREME COURT ISSUES NOTICE TO ZAIL SINGH

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 26.--The Supreme Court today issued notice to Mr Zail Singh and others on a joint petition by 27 members of Parliament challenging his election as the seventh President of India, reports PTI.

The notice was also issued to the Union of India, the Election Commission and Mr Sudershan Agarwal, Secretary-General of the Rajya Sabha, who was the returning officer for the presidential election.

The notice was issued by Mr Justice S. Murtaza Fazal Ali on the petition filed on August 13 by the 27 M.P.s representing four Opposition parties. The petitioners included Mr Charan Singh (Lok Dal), Mr Syed Shahabuddin (Janata), Mr Jagannath Rao Joshi (BJP), Mr Harikesh Banadur (DSP) and 23 other M.P.s from these parties.

The petition which lists nine grounds for challenging the election contends that Mr Zail Singh is "not a suitable candidate" for the office of the President and any limitation on Article 71 of the Constitution relating to the grounds on which election of a President may be questioned is "illegal and unconstitutional".

The petition further contends that the statement issued by Rao Birendra Singh, Union Minister for Agriculture with the "connivance of Mr Zail Singh" and distributed through the Press Information Bureau is an "interference in the free exercise of an electoral right of the members of the electoral college and misuse of Government machinery".

The petition contends that the acceptance of the nomination papers of Mr Zail Singh itself was "illegal" on the ground that he did not subscribe to an oath under Article 84(A) read with article 58(1)(C) of the Constitution.

Article 84(A) says that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule. Article 58(1)(C) says that no person shall be eligible as President unless he is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.

The petition had alleged that both Mrs Indira Gandhi and Mr Zail Singh misused Government machinery for furthering his election.

The petitioners contend that the participation of Mr Justice M. H. Beg, chairman of the Minorities Commission in the election campaign was "illegal" and had "materially affected the election result".

The petitioners further contend that criminal proceedings were pending against Mr Zail Singh in a Meerut court. But now with his election as the President of India, the petitioner's right to prosecute him would stand prejudiced because of the immunity enjoyed by the President.

CSO: 4220/7846

JAPANESE, INDIAN LEADERS AGREE ON COOPERATION

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] TOKYO, Aug. 5--The Prime Ministers of India and Japan today agreed on the need to enhance the scope of cooperation between the two countries, reports PTI. In an hour-long discussion, Mrs Gandhi and Mr Zenko Suzuki also covered, in general terms, the international situation.

The talks were held shortly after Mrs Gandhi flew in here for a day's stopover on her way home from a nine-day visit to the USA. Mr Suzuki paid tribute to Mrs Gandhi's leadership, particularly her stewardship of the economy. New trends and policies, he said, were conducive to investments from abroad. He expressed satisfaction at the new turn of Indo-U.S. relations following Mrs Gandhi's successful visit to America.

Mr Suzuki expressed support for India's economic development programmes and said Japan was willing to consider, sympathetically, India's case for increased contributions from developed countries to the International Development Agency.

He hoped that the visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, towards the end of this month, would lay a good basis for a new phase of cooperation between the two countries. Japan was willing to collaborate in the industrial and technological growth of India.

The two leaders met before attending a banquet hosted by Mr Suzuki in Mrs Gandhi's honour. The last time the two leaders met had been in Cancun during the North-South summit in October 1981. Present at the meeting were Mr Sakurauchi, the Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr Shintaro Abe, India's Minister for commerce, Mr Shivraj Patil and the Indian Ambassador to Japan, Mr K.P.S. Menon.

At the banquet, Mr Suzuki hailed the results Mrs Gandhi's visit to the USA as a matter of significance not only to India and the USA but to the future of the whole world. The two leaders expressed their keenness to step up and widen economic relations between their two countries.

Mrs Gandhi called for the renewal of ancient ties between India and Japan, making them relevant to contemporary times. She recalled how her father had admired Japanese successes even in his school days. Today the world was full

of admiration for the technological progress of Japan and some were even jealous, she said.

"We admire also the fact that along with the spectacular industrial progress, you have made great achievements in art and architecture and in films and designing". She welcomed the reference to friendship and cooperation made by Mr Suzuki and said she fully reciprocated the sentiments. India believed there was great scope for economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Suzuki accepted an invitation from Mrs Gandhi to visit India. The invitation was extended during their brief talks. Mr Suzuki said he hoped to undertake the visit at an early date. He will be the first Japanese Premier to visit India since Mr Hayato Ikeda's visit in 1961.

CSO: 4220/7755

GENERAL MEETING OUSTS AKALI DAL-T CHIEF

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] New Delhi, August 29 (UNI).

The general body meeting of the Akali Dal (Tara Singh) today passed a no-confidence motion against its president, Jathedar Rachhpal Singh, and removed him from the presidentship.

The general body meeting, convened by the supporters of late Jathedar Santokh Singh, founder of Akali Dal (Tara Singh), appointed Jathedar Harbans Singh Frontier as its new president.

Talking to newsmen here, Jathedar Frontier said that out of 425 members of the general house, 352 attended the meeting and unanimously accepted him as its new president.

He said Jathedar Rachhpal Singh was expelled from the primary membership of the party for his alleged anti-party activities and for sabotaging the interests of the Dal by supporting a rebel leader in the Delhi gurdwara prabandhak committee elections on August 26.

The meeting also unanimously elected Mr. Autar Singh Autopins, as a leader of the Panthic party.

The new president was authorised by the general house to reconstitute the national executive and the district level committees soon.

The meeting which took place at Gurdwara Sisganj was of the view that Jathedar Rachhpal Singh had failed to implement the policies of its founder Jathedar Santokh Singh, who devoted his life for the cause of the Path.

The new president said the meeting expressed concern over the delay in finding out the facts about the assassination of Jathedar Santokh Singh. The police had failed to arrest the real culprits behind this alleged conspiracy to murder Santokh Singh.

In another resolution, the Akali Dal renewed its 21-point charter of demands. It authorised its new president to start negotiations with the Centre.

If the Centre failed to concede its demands the party authorised Jathedar Frontier to decide about the agitational methods the party should adopt.

The members who participated in the meeting resolved to follow the steps of the founder of the party and fulfil his dream for the welfare of the Sikh community.

CSO: 4220/7858

INDUSTRY MINISTER ADDRESSES CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23.—A major policy announcement that the Government would consider foreign equity participation above the present permissible limit of 40% in priority industries involving import substitution, sophisticated technology or export, was made by the Union Minister for Industry, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, while inaugurating the 29th meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industry here today.

Mr Tiwari also announced that the Government was formulating a new policy for the electronics industry which offered greatest growth potential. The policy on the anvil, which would be contemporary and forward looking, would be announced soon, he declared.

With regard to the policy of preferential location of industries in backward areas the Minister disclosed that the Government was contemplating evolving special licensing procedure for providing initiatives in no-industry districts. A package of incentives was being worked out to define the initiatives and relaxation as a part for backward area development, he said.

The one-day meeting of the council was attended by the representatives of national organizations of industry and trade and central trade union bodies and secretaries of the key economic Ministries and chief executives of financial institutions.

Explaining the recent changes in the MRTP Act, Mr Tiwari told the

meeting that the most important feature of the amendment of the Act was that certain "nationally important and so identified", industries would be exempt from the provisions of the law. This was deliberately done to evolve a better pattern of utilization of resources and skill of the large industrial houses on nationally desirable lines.

On the recent changes leading to the enlargement of the Appendix-I, Mr Tiwari said the objective was not only investment stimulation per se but also direct investment in a manner to lead to widest social impact. He also made it clear that the idea had not been to expand per se investment opportunities for the large houses.

The idea basically had been to recognize the facts in terms of investment requirements for particular groups of industries. In the re-definition of Appendix-I adequate care had been taken to ensure that alternative investment initiatives were not in any way hampered.

On the contrary, he said, the precision in the definition of entries in Appendix-I would reduce the grey areas and would therefore, open up, with a degree of clarity, the preferred investment areas. In the same manner, for the first time, the Government made production the criterion for capacity fixation, ensuring that there was no backlash of this on sectors where alternative investment initiatives were taking shape. "We, necessarily, have to extend this to the large houses only in relation to Appendix-I industries because there are the demarcated areas of their growth", he said.

Mr Tiwari told the council that the country's industrial output had reached \$100 billion, including the contribution from the small-scale sector. With all this investment, the total volume of imports for capital goods and components had not exceeded 5%. This had happened primarily because of the success of the fundamentals of the policy which had been framed on two principles, self-reliance and diffusion of industrial initiatives.

He said that it had now been recognized all over that India was today able to sustain about 90% of its gigantic development effort on its own. It had also been recognized that while there was either a zero growth or a marginal growth situation in most of the developed industrial world, India had not only recorded a progressive rise from 4.6% in 1980-81 to 8.3% in 1981-82, but continued to maintain a more than 7% rate of growth in the current financial year despite the prolonged textile strike in Bombay and some other inhibiting factors like lesser or late rainfall in some parts of the country.

The Minister said that the Government had also taken specific steps to fill up executive posts in public sector undertakings and redefine responsibilities and powers of the management of such undertakings. More powers had been delegated to them in terms of project management and necessary sanctions. At the same time they had been made accountable for achieving laid-down targets, he said.

CSO: 4220/7838

INDIA

PRESS NOTE ON FOREIGN EQUITY HOLDINGS ISSUES

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 Aug 82 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 25.--The Central Government announced yesterday that there would be no dilution in the level of foreign equity holdings even if the financial institutions exercised their option to convert their loans into equity under the convertibility clause.

A Union Finance Ministry Press Note said here that the Government had decided to maintain the level of foreign equity holdings in companies--allowed to be retained under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973--at a level of 51% or below.

The official announcement said that in the event of the financial institutions exercising the option of the convertibility clause, resulting in the reduction in the level of foreign equity holdings, foreign shareholders would be allowed to bring in the required foreign exchange in cash to acquire the shares at about the market price to enable them to maintain the permitted level of foreign equity holding.

Of course, the Press Note said, the companies, if affected by the convertibility clause of the financial institutions, would be required to pass a special resolution under Section 81 of the Companies Act, to permit the affected foreign shareholders to maintain their original foreign equity holdings.

The Central Government's fresh decision has removed a major irritant against which foreign investors have often complained.

CSO: 4220/7838

AKALI DAL (LONGOWAL) LEADER TELLS PARTY POSITION

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by K. S. Khosla]

[Text] AMRITSAR, August 23.

THE Akali Dal (Longowal) is not in favour of "Khalistan," nor does it support extremism in any form. The party believes in non-violent means to achieve its objective.

Clarifying the position, the party president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, told this correspondent that the Anandpur Sahib resolution, which had created so much "unnecessary" controversy, was "secular and democratic" and not secessionist in nature. All that the resolution demanded was political and financial autonomy for the states and there was nothing "anti-national" about this demand. Even the former president, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, while speaking at a function some months ago, had advocated giving autonomy to states as he believed that ruling from distant Delhi was not always helpful in the speedy development of the far-flung areas of this big country, the Sant added.

Sant Longowal said his party wanted autonomy within the Indian Union and was in favour of national integration and Hindu-Sikh unity. Those who questioned "our patriotism" were either deliberately spreading the lie or showed utter ignorance of the history of the Akali Dal, which was replete with examples of supreme sacrifices for the country. The Dal had been in the forefront of the freedom struggle, the Sant added.

The Sant said the party had launched the present "morchha" out of sheer compulsion as it felt that there was no alternative left for getting its demands accepted. The Sant claimed that the Prime Minister had accepted the demands in the first meeting and even said that they were "sound in

principle." But Mrs. Gandhi backed out of

the assurance given by her at the last meeting, the Sant regretted.

The Sant said the "morchha" had not

failed as was being suggested by the state government and other interested parties. He said that till August 19, as many as 4,331 Akali workers had courted arrest. (The "morchha" was launched on August 4).

The important Akali workers who had gone to jail so far were Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, former chief minister, Mr. Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Mr. Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa and Mr. Narinder Singh, former ministers, Mr. Lehna Singh Tur, MP, half a dozen MLAs and about 100 sarpanches from various districts. The "morchha" would continue till their demands were met. It was going to be a long drawn-out affair and "our past morchas have shown amply that we have a lot of patience," the Sant pointed out.

ACCEPTANCE FIRST

Asked if there was any room for negotiation or compromise on its demands, including that of the Anandpur Sahib resolution, Sant Longowal said, "Let the Prime Minister first accept in principle the demand for provincial autonomy. The modalities and the form of autonomy can be discussed later. We are not rigid and do not say that on provincial autonomy the Anandpur Sahib resolution is the last word."

Asked whether they would resume talks with Mrs. Gandhi, the Sant said, "We are not going to have any talks unless she announces the acceptance of the demands which she had accepted in principle."

An hour-long talk with the Sant however, showed weak chunks in his

assertion that the party was not supporting extremism. The Sant said, "We are not supporting extremists, but we are certainly supporting those 'Amritdhari' Sikhs who are being harassed and tortured by the police. The police had no business to humiliate and torture the relative of those arrested by it," the Sant stated, adding, "Let the police prosecute those arrested by it in courts according to the laws of the land."

NOT ON FIRM GROUND

The Sant was again not on firm ground while denying the allegation that his party had adopted Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale's "morchha" for the release of Mr. Amrik Singh, his close associate and president of the all-India Sikh students' federation. The Sant said that his party had not adopted anyone's "morchha". It had only shifted its morcha from Kapoori to Amritsar as there were problems in courting arrest there. The fact, however, remains that Sant Bhindranwale has suspended his "morchha" since August 4 — the day the Akali Dal launched its "morchha."

Whether the "morchha" will fail or be successful will depend largely on the party's attitude towards extremism. Political observers feel that the Akali Dal must give up its ambivalence and come out openly against violence in any form, including hijacking. They point out that while the Akali leaders condemned the hijacking on August 4, they remained silent on the earlier hijacking by the Dal Khalsa members who succeed in taking an Indian Airlines plane to Lahore.

Observers feel that the Dal should reach a consensus with the opposition parties on a basic minimum programme as far as the demands concerning the entire state are concerned. Otherwise the "morchha" will be a single party affair.

KHOBARAGANDE-LED RPI HOLDS EXECUTIVE MEETING

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] August 29.

Mr. B. D. Khobaragade, president of the RPI (K), today charged Mr. R. S. Gavai, former chairman of the legislative council, with splitting the Republican Party of India by joining hands with the ruling party.

He was referring to Mr. Gavai's reported statement that it was the Congress party which caused factions in the RPI. Mr. Khobaragade said that though Mr. Gavai was criticising the Congress (I) now he would not be surprised if the latter joined hands with it if again offered the post of the council chairman.

Mr. Khobaragade said the party executive at its meeting in the last two days had decided to celebrate the party's golden jubilee at Pandhurna in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh in October. All factions of the RPI would be invited for the meeting.

The executive also welcomed the suggestion of the chief election commissioner to hold simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and state assemblies. It also favoured the introduction of the proportional system of voting and the proposal that the government bear the expenses of elections.

The body supported the textile workers' struggle, demanded renaming of Marathwada university after Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and urged immediate drought relief steps in the state.

Meanwhile, Mr. R. S. Gavai in a statement today clarified reports of his speech at Manmad on August 18 which mentioned that he aspired to be the chief minister of the state.

Mr. Gavai said what he had stated was that in view of the large scale dissensions in the ruling party any one from the opposition could become the chief minister. Since he was in the opposition, he too could become the head of the government.

He also clarified that there was no question of his giving any offer to Mr. Antulay to join the opposition or advise the opposition to withdraw the cases in the court against Mr. Antulay. However, he was of the view that political disputes should be settled at the political level only.

CSO: 4220/7858

INDIA

COMMERCE SECRETARY MEETS WITH SOUTH ASIAN DIPLOMATS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] Commerce Secretary Abid Hussain held a preliminary meeting with diplomats from South Asian countries in connection with the holding of a two-day seminar on economic cooperation among these countries from 6 October, reports UNI.

The diplomats from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka who attended the meeting had agreed to participate in the seminar and also work out the modalities.

The seminar which will be organised by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations will be attended by representatives of leading chambers of commerce, trade associations and Government agencies from these countries besides India and Maldives.

The objectives of the seminar would be:

Increasing trade cooperation among South Asian countries.

Sharing of experience in areas such as renewable sources of energy, technical cooperation, transfer of technology, training.

Identifying the role of small and cottage industries in the industrial development and,

Increasing productivity and creating employment opportunities.

At Saturday's meeting, the Commerce Secretary said that it was essential for South Asian countries to cooperate among themselves in order to take advantage of the potentials available in the region.

During the last few years, they were having trade fairs in each other country. This had created a lot of awareness of their capabilities, he said.

CSO: 4220/7857

SOVIET VISITOR SPEAKS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] Soviet Vice-President Sattar Imashaev on Wednesday reiterated his Government's commitment to promote world peace and said both India and Soviet Union had a common approach on various international issues, especially world peace efforts to stall arms race and making Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Mr Imashaev said the Soviet leaders and people were looking forward to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's forthcoming visit to the USSR which he hoped would further cement the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

He was speaking at a public meeting organised by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in the Capital to celebrate the 35 anniversary of Indian Independence and 11th anniversary of the signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty for peace, friendship and cooperation.

The struggle for peace and security, Mr Imashaev noted was a struggle to reserve mankind from destruction by nuclear holocaust. He said India had always played an important role in defusing world tension and voicing concern against the escalating arms race.

Mr Imashaev pointed out that the Soviet people keenly watched the development of India and noted with appreciation its progress in many sophisticated disciplines. He said that during his visit to several parts of the country he found an abundant flow of love and affection from the Indian people.

Presiding over the function, former Foreign Secretary T N Kaul said Indo-Soviet cooperation in various fields and its friendly relation was a vivid example of the two countries' efforts to promote peace, stability and peaceful coexistence.

Referring to the Indo-Soviet treaty as a bullwark of peace, Mr Kaul said the voice of one billion people of India and the Soviet Union for peace could not be ignored. The treaty, he said, was also an effective deterrent for any other country against intervening in the affairs of the two countries.

Other speakers at the function included CPI leader Rajashekhar Reddy, Mr Dinesh Goswami MP and Mrs Ambika Soni.

Earlier, a large number of school children welcomed the Soviet Vice President with songs and flowers. Some of the students delivered a welcome address in the Russian language.

CSO: 4220/7845

ERRORS DISCOVERED IN 1981 CENSUS STATISTICS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 27 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] A net undercount in the census has been formed in a Post Enumeration Check by the Registrar General of India. The check was conducted soon after the 1981 census to assess the extent of omissions and duplications in the census, according to an official release in the Capital on Thursday, reports PTI.

The PEC has revealed that the net omission rate is 17.95 persons per thousand with a PRSE (Percentage Relative Standard Error) of 4.69. The net omission rate for males and females are 17.10 and 18.85 per thousand respectively, and do not differ significantly.

The rural-urban differences are, however, significant. In the rural areas, the net omission rate is 15.00 per thousand, while in urban areas it is 27.6 per thousand.

The PEC reveals that the omission is highest in the Central Zone (25.50 per thousand) followed by the North Zone (21.81 per thousand). The West Zone rate is closer to the all India rates. In both the South and East Zones, the omission rates are lower than the all India rate.

The omission rates are almost the same as observed in the 1971 census.

The omission rates by age groups have also been derived through the survey. It is noticed that the omission rate in the other age groups 0-4 is higher than the corresponding rate in the other age groups, being 26.98 per thousand.

The omission rates do not differ significantly by literacy, being 17.75 in the case of literates and 18.06 in the case of illiterates per thousand.

Analysis of omission rates by marital status indicates that the widowed/divorced/separated tend to be omitted more. In the case of the widowed/divorced/separated, the omission rate is 23.64 per thousand as against 20.20 per thousand, in the case of the never married and 14.65 per thousand in the case of married.

The omission rates are higher in the case of females among the married and widowed/divorced/separated being 16.65 per thousand and 25.51 per thousand

respectively as against 12.53 per thousand and 17.92 per thousand respectively in the case of males.

In the case of the never married, the omission rates among females and males are very close being 19.85 per thousand and 20.51 per thousand respectively.

The PEC covered 14 major states and the union territory of Delhi, which together accounted for 97 per cent of the censused population.

CSO: 4220/7849

INDIA

LOK DAL EXECUTIVE RESOLUTION ENDORSES EXPULSIONS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 26 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 25.--The National Executive of the Lok Dal, led by Mr Charan Singh, today endorsed the action taken by him in expelling from the party some of the "well-known splitters" who were "engineering a rift among the party leaders with a view to gaining virtual control" of the Lok Dal.

In a lengthy resolution adopted by the executive it named some of the "splitters", and by naming them, broadly hinted that they were none but erstwhile socialists, whom the resolution accused of indulging in "high intrigues inside the party".

It described the exit of such elements from the party as a "good riddance", adding that the departure of "some of our erstwhile colleagues will prove to be a blessing in disguise, as it will end cliquism inside the party and make for greater homogeneity and cohesion".

Mr S. N. Mishra, general secretary, who released the resolution to the Press, said that of the 45 executive members, 25 had turned up for the meeting and another three had sent telegrams to extend their support to Mr Charan Singh.

He also released the list of 15 national executive members, four State Presidents, and 10 MPs--totalling 29 top-ranking leaders, who had been expelled from the party by Mr Charan Singh and who had on August 9 set up a rival Lok Dal with Mr Karpoori Thakur as president.

The 15 executive members expelled are: Mr Madhu Limaye, Mr Rabi Ray, Mr Satyanarayan Reddy, Mr Hukumdeo Narain Yadav, Mr Karpoori Thakur, Mama Baleswar Dayal, Mr Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Mr Biju Patnaik, Mr Devi Lal, Mr George Fernandes, Mr Sharad Yadav, Mr Laxmi Narain Yadav, Mr Puran Chand, Mr Purushottam Kaushik and Mr Jabir Husain.

The four State presidents expelled are Mr Balbir Singh (Punjab), Mr Dinesh Das Gupta (West Bengal), Mr G. Latchanna (Andhra Pradesh), and Mr Kapildeo Singh (Bihar).

CSO: 4220/7843

FINANCE MINISTRY REPORTS ECONOMY 'IN GOOD SHAPE'

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 28 Aug 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, August 27 (PTI).

THE economy, on the whole, is in "good shape" though there are strains especially on the industrial side, which are being tackled, according to finance ministry sources.

The anxiety induced by weather uncertainty has been relieved to a considerable extent by revival of the monsoon and the large foodgrains stock, which would be supplemented by the import of 2.5 million tonnes of wheat from the U.S.

This is intended to meet the needs of the public distribution system, especially in the drought-hit parts of the country, and the accumulated stock should subdue inflationary expectations, the sources say.

The bumper sugar production (already around 8.4 million tonnes) and government's policy of releasing larger quantities would also help to keep the prices under control.

Reports have been received of improved prospects for oilseeds in the wake of recent rains. Inventory-wise, it is pointed out, the country is in a better position to influence the market prices of essential commodities, like foodgrains and sugar and, to a certain extent, edible oils.

Fertiliser imports have been reduced largely with increased domestic production and there has been a welcome increase in consumption of 11 per cent in 1981-82 in spite of the revision of fertiliser prices.

On the price front, satisfaction is derived from the still low annual rate of inflation (less than 2 per cent) though there has been some "seasonal increase" and official circles admit more vigilance is called for. The government is, however, in a position to intervene effectively and prevent speculation, it is felt.

On the industrial side, official data available up to May-end show a growth of 6.5 per cent in the first five months (January-May) of 1982 over January-May 1981. But there are problems in industries like commercial vehicles where demand is not catching up with availability.

The credit policy, officials maintain, has already been considerably relaxed by readjustment of the cash reserve ratio (CRR) as well as by selective support to sectors in need of it. Broad directions have been given to the banks and it is for them to react to demands as they arise.

The industrial scene is certainly not as gloomy as made out in some quarters, they say, because there has been increase in generation of power and infrastructure is operating well.

Essential inputs, like coal, steel, cement and fertilisers, are easily available and there is no scarcity in these items.

Official sources also discount fears that the blow-out in Bombay High would have major impact on the oil production programme. The target set for this year might still be realised, they say.

CSO: 4220/7850

FRENCH-INDIAN RELATIONS ENDANGERED BY TARAPUR STAND

Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 23.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. M. K. Rasgotra, will probably go to Paris for discussions at the political level with the Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, Mr. Francis Guttman, if the French technical team headed by the Director-General of Cogema, Dr. De Wissocq, insists on additional safeguards at the talks in Delhi next week on the nuclear fuel to be provided for the Tarapur plant.

Meanwhile, the External Affairs Ministry will be replying through diplomatic channels to the French note spelling out the new elements that are sought to be included in the proposed fuel supply contract through a parallel agreement bringing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) into the picture.

There is no reaction yet from Washington to the message verbally communicated through the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Delhi that India cannot accept the French bid to apply the pursuit and perpetuity clauses to the fuel to be supplied by it.

The original understanding, on the basis of which India approached and obtained the initial assurances from France, was that the new arrangement would simply substitute France for United States in the 1963 agreement with no additional obligations.

Discordant note: The controversy over the nature and extent of Tarapur safeguards has unfortunately introduced a sour note in Indo-French relations which have been particularly close since Mrs. Gandhi's return to power in 1980.

As a prelude to the French President, Mr. Mitterrand's visit to India in November, the French Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Michel Jobert, the Defence Minister, Mr. Charles Hernu, and the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Francis Guttman, are due to come to Delhi in the course of the next two months for wide-ranging discussions on almost every aspect of Indo-French relations.

The Indo-French cooperation in the economic and defence spheres, including the still inconclusive Mirage-2000 deal, involves contracts totalling over \$3,000 millions. The two Governments continue to attach considerable importance to the steady growth of this cooperation envisaging increased French participation in many new Indian industrial ventures.

The Government of India does not want this relationship to be diluted in any way on the eve of Mr. Mitterrand's visit. But at the same time it cannot afford to yield on the nuclear safeguards question. If India has refused all these years to sign the non-proliferation treaty as a matter of principle because of its highly discriminatory provisions, it cannot submit now to the French conditions which are no less invidious in their concept as well as application.

French responsibility: So the main responsibility for preserving the spirit of mutuality and sustaining this growing relationship rests on France.

The diplomatic community in Delhi has been following this development with considerable interest because of its wider implications. The foreign envoys here are waiting to see how India is going to handle the Tarapur issue, whether it will eventually yield in one way or the other to this new insistence on extra safeguards, or maintain its stand resolutely even at the risk of a setback to Indo-French relations.

The general feeling of these hard-headed practitioners of the art of the possible is that the French Government would give in when it realises that India will not agree to the new conditions. And in any case there has to be some clarity about the French and U.S. intentions before Mrs. Gandhi goes to the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4220/7839

SIKH NATIONAL PARTY SCORES PUNJAB EXTREMISTS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24.—The All-India Sikh Nationalist Party yesterday condemned extremists' activities in Punjab. In a letter to the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr Darbara Singh, the party general secretary, Mr Mohinder Singh Sawhney, urged him to tackle extremists firmly.

While congratulating Mr Darbara Singh on his hair-breadth escape in the bomb attack, Mr Sawhney appreciated his "undaunted courage" demonstrated by his addressing a mammoth gathering within minutes of the attack.

The Sikh Nationalist Party also asked the Akali leaders to be reasonable. It took exception to the reported statement by the acting president of the Talwandi group of Akalis, Mr Randhir Singh Cheema, justifying the violent action by the extremists.

"It is a pity that a political party wedded to the cause of democracy and secularism, justified violence in redressing grievances", Mr Sawhney said.

The Sikh Nationalist Party also strongly condemned "the violent methods and the pressure tactic adopted by extremists for creating terror among the innocent citizens".

Prominent Punjab leaders yesterday issued statements condemning the attack on the Punjab Chief Minister and calling upon

him to firmly deal with the situation in the State.

Mr Harcharan Singh Brar, former Governor of Orissa, expressed sympathies with the Education Minister Mr Harcharan Singh Ajnala, and all those who had sustained injuries in Friday's Rahon bomb attack.

Mr Brar condemned the activities of the "misguided and anti-national elements" involved in the attack on the Chief Minister.

The recent hijacking of a plane too was widely criticized. The "immaturity" of the people who indulge in these activities was stressed.

But, the prompt manner in which the civil authorities at Amritsar dealt with the hijacker was commended.

Reacting strongly to the reported statement by the acting president of the Talwandi group of Akalis justifying the attack on the Chief Minister, Punjab, and the hijacking of the plane, Mr Ragunandan Lal Bhatia, M.P., urged the Akalis to be reasonable.

It was very strange, he said, that while the Talwandi group's acting president, Mr Randhir Singh Cheema, professed faith in peaceful methods for solving all political problems, he justified violent actions and refused to condemn these incidents.

CSO: 4220/7840

PAKISTAN GIVEN WRITTEN PROTEST ON BORDER PASS

Madras THE HINDU in English 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 26.

India today lodged a strong written protest with Pakistan over the signing of a protocol with China on the opening of the Khunjerab Pass as the terminus of the Karakoram highway in Pak-occupied Kashmir.

The Indian Ambassador, Mr. K. D. Sharma, handed over a protest note to the Additional Foreign Secretary, Mr. Abdul Sattar, who promised to give a reply after studying it.

Pakistan had yesterday rejected India's oral protest made in New Delhi saying that India had no basis for it in international law.

The Indian note has pointed out that Pakistan and China have no right to sign an international agreement concerning an area which is under Pakistan's illegal occupation.

Will affect security: The proposed opening of the Khunjerab Pass, scheduled for tomorrow, will not only affect India's sovereignty but its security as well, as it will involve the setting up of additional border posts in the area.

The note also points out that India had protested thrice earlier in the past about the Karakoram highway--first when construction began in June 1969, again when it was inaugurated in June 1978 and as recently as February 1982 after the highway was thrown open to foreign visitors and tourists up to Batura Bridge, about 50 km short of the Pass.

Diplomatic observers here have expressed surprise that such irritants, which tend to vitiate the atmosphere, always occur not long after a good and friendly dialogue between the two countries.

Unilateral change: Regarding the Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman's reference to the Simla agreement, they said signing an international agreement with a third country amounted to unilaterally changing India's recognised position on Jammu and Kashmir.

The Pakistani spokesman had himself admitted that "in the Simla agreement, pending a final settlement of this question, both sides maintained their respective recognised positions", they pointed out.

Referring to Islamabad's suggestion that the question of Jammu and Kashmir remained to be resolved in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, these observers said the resolutions had become irrelevant after the Simla agreement.

Surprise over choice: They also expressed surprise that Islamabad picked its Minister of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Jamaldar, to sign an international protocol with China.

However, in another development today, it was learnt that Maj. Gen. Jamaldar would not attend tomorrow's opening ceremony as announced earlier. He is said to be "slightly indisposed."

Instead a team of Pakistani officials led by the Communications Minister, Mr. Mohyuddin Baluch and a visiting nine-member Chinese delegation led by the Governor of Sinkiang Uighur region, Mr. Ismail Ehmed, will cross over by road to Kashgar to mark the opening of the Pass.--PTI.

CSO: 4220/7847

BJP RESOLUTION ON PRESS FREEDOM DEMANDS AMENDMENT

Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Aug 82 p 12

[Text] Bangalore, Aug. 28.

The Bharatiya Janata Party today demanded amendment of the Constitution to guarantee explicitly freedom of the press.

A resolution passed by the national executive, which began its three-day deliberations here, said the Bihar Press Bill had only underscored the urgency to provide constitutional protection to press freedom. Today, freedom of the press derived its legal sanction from Article 19 which generally assured freedom of expression to all citizens. Regarding the Bill as a 'vicious assault on democracy', the resolution called upon the President not to give assent to it.

The ruling party was "innately allergic" to the press and the Prime Minister herself had publicly "poured venom on the Indian press". Viewed against this background, the Bihar Bill would be recognised as a calculated move by the ruling party and not just a rash act by a Chief Minister. "The ruling party has not forgotten, nor forgiven, the significant contribution made by the Indian press to the ouster of the emergency forces in the Lok Sabha elections of 1977".

The executive directed the party's Orissa and Tamil Nadu units to mobilise public opinion against the "anti-press laws" in force in those States and agitate for their repeal.

It called upon its units to organise a country-wide press freedom commitment campaign. They would observe Sept. 10 as 'press freedom day' throughout the country.

Mr. L. K. Advani, BJP General Secretary, who released the resolution to the press, said the Centre had denied it was consulted on the Bihar Bill. He had information that Mr. Jagannath Mishra, Bihar Chief Minister, had spoken over telephone to Mr. Vasant Sathe, Union Information and Broadcasting Minister, about the Bill and it was only after this the Bill was introduced.

The duty on newsprint was another instance of ruling party's desire to "curb" press freedom.

There had been evidence of late of the Government's desire to recreate "Samachar" in some form and to eliminate news agencies which the Government thought it could not manage.

CSO: 4220/7854

POOR STATE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN SOUTH TOLD

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 29 Aug 82 p 13

[Text] Bangalore, Aug. 28.--With mandays increasingly being lost because of mounting labour disputes, the industrial relations scene in the four southern States presents a disturbing trend.

A study made by the All India Organization of Employers for its southern regional conference held here recently says that the state of labour-management relations in the four States was relatively comfortable in the first half of the seventies but there was a sudden spurt in the second half.

Compared to the other States in the last four years, Tamil Nadu lost the highest number of mandays (3.8 million) in 1981 with 258 disputes involving 170,000 workers. Karnataka came second with 2.4 million mandays lost as a result of 102 disputes affecting 102,000 workers. Kerala, where trade union militancy is most noticeable among the four States, reported 450,000 mandays lost as a result of 12,324 workers being on strike. Though the number of workers (14,042) involved in strikes in Andhra Pradesh was more than in Kerala, the mandays lost was very much less--190,000.

As much as 64% of the 25 million mandays lost in the country last year was contributed by the four southern States. Though the production losses for 1981 are not available, the study points out that judging from the number of disputes and workers involved it should be quite substantial. The figures available for 1980 are, however, staggering. Tamil Nadu had the dubious distinction of coming first with a production loss of Rs 37 crores, followed by Rs 20.9 crores in Kerala, Rs 13.8 crores in Karnataka and Rs 6.8 crores in Andhra.

Splintered

The trade union movement is as splintered in the southern States as elsewhere in the country. All the central confederation of unions, according to the study, have vied with each other to have a hold on the workers in the organized sector. "Therefore, all the ills resulting from competitive trade unionism are present everywhere in all the States. The intensity, however, varies from centre to centre."

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were, by and large, free from violence and militancy that had become the "common feature of industrial relations in West Bengal and lately in Maharashtra." The study blames the Left Front Ministry in Kerala for encouraging trade union militancy in the State for political reasons.

The situation in Karnataka in the beginning of 1960 when nearly 100,000 workers in all the public sector units in Bangalore went on a 77-day strike demanding wage parity with State-owned BHEL workers was an exception but that created situations of violence, intimidation and coercion. Although gheraos were not much evident in the four States, industrialists in Tamil Nadu reported that they had been subjected to them occasionally.

In Karnataka and Andhra, INTUC is a dominant force among the working class but lately there have been indications of its waning influence and CITU fast catching up. In Kerala, AITUC is trying very hard to capture the hold UTUC has on the working class. In the process, unions have proliferated with the result it is not easy to establish which central union has the largest following.

The situation in Tamil Nadu is no different. But the union patronized by the ruling AIADMK has an edge over INTUC and CITU. However, if the present trend is any indication, CITU will gain strength very soon, according to the study.

Concurrent List

The study expressed employers' concern over the increasing tendency on the part of State Governments to legislate on certain aspects of labour. Kerala, it points out, has made the fullest use of "labour" being in the concurrent list of the Constitution and passed major legislation. Some of its legislation, such as the Gratuity Act and the Head Load Workers Act, has been copied by West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. "In fact, Kerala tinkered with almost all the Central laws and enacted on its own legislation to cover every conceivable sector of employment."

Tamil Nadu has enacted a number of new labour laws. The Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status on Workmen) Act, 1981, bestowed permanent status on all workmen who had put in continuous service for 480 days in 24 calendar months. The Payment of Subsistence Act, 1981, permitted payment of allowance varying from 50% to 100% to employees who are suspended pending inquiry.

An amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act is awaiting the President's assent. This has enabled the Tamil Nadu Government to impose certain terms and conditions of service on employers and workmen pending adjudication of their dispute by a tribunal. A similar Act is already in operation in Kerala. Following the footsteps of Kerala, the Tamil Nadu legislature has passed legislation regulating the conditions of work of those engaged in loading and unloading operations.

In contrast, both in Karnataka and Andhra there was hardly any labour legislation which could be considered a deviation from the Central statute. However, there was a proposal before the Karnataka Government to enact legislation on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, to provide for the recognition of unions.

ESI Facilities

The study is critical of the Andhra Pradesh Government for using the provisions of the National and Festival Holidays Act to declare holidays indiscriminately on grounds of curfew in any area or elections, either general or local. Prior to the enactment of this Act, there were no paid holidays on such occasions. A matter agitating employers in that State is the requirement under the Factories Rules to employ full-time medical officers for safety purposes. Considering the availability of ESI facilities, employers feel this is an avoidable burden.

Besides the regional ESI and EPF boards, all the four States have labour advisory boards with employers represented on them. The study complains that employers' views on these bodies are heard but seldom taken into account, partly due to the Governments' invariably siding with labour. "Another factor why employers' voice is in the wilderness is due to the fact that there is lack of unanimity among them on various matters".

The study gives instances where on important issues the State Governments have not cared to consult the labour advisory boards and have taken decisions without inviting the views of employers. For instance, the recent steep hike in the minimum wages in Karnataka for different categories of employment was announced without prior consultation with the employing interests. Even if it was there, the consultation was perfunctory.

The employers in all the four States are represented on the regional advisory boards constituted under the Employees' State Insurance and Provident Fund Schemes. But, according to reports, they meet very rarely.

CSO: 4220/7853

INDIA

ENGINEERING EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION EXPECTED TO RISE

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 29 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] Export of Indian engineering goods to the USSR during the current financial year is likely to increase substantially. It is expected to cross the Rs 150-crores mark against Rs 115 crores last year.

Announcing this in Calcutta on Saturday, Mr G. D. Shah, chairman, Engineering Export Promotion Council, said that total exports of Indian engineering goods during 1981-82 were Rs 1,100 crores. The target for the current year had been fixed at Rs 1,400 crores and indications were there that it would be reached.

He said that representatives of eight large firms had a meeting with the secretary, Union Commerce Ministry, in Delhi early this week at the initiative of the EEPC where problems and prospects of engineering exports were discussed. There was a general feeling among the participating firms that if the infra-structure was improved and that the procedure for duty-free import of raw material simplified, a lot of export potential could be generated. However, many of them had raised their export targets this year, he said.

Referring to the bicycle export, Mr Shah said that the bicycles manufactured in India were now being mainly sent to African countries. But the market would shrink there once their own plants started production. If Indian manufacturers did not go in for newer designs of bicycles, they would suffer a setback.

Regarding the electronics sector, he stressed the need for import of the latest technology and increased production with an eye on the potential of the export market.

CSO: 4220/7853

INDIAN-KUWAITI INVESTMENT COMPANY PLANNED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] An Indo-Kuwaiti Joint Investment Company with an authorised initial capital of Rs 80 crore is being set up shortly to facilitate Kuwaiti investments in this country, reports UNI.

External Affairs Ministry sources said on Wednesday discussions between India and Kuwaiti governments in this regard have reached an advanced stage and a formal agreement would be concluded soon to establish the company.

Besides promoting Kuwaiti investments in India, the investment company would also be entrusted with the job of preparing feasibility reports for various projects and evaluate what types of industries could be set up for mutual benefit.

The joint investment company, negotiations for which had started in August last year during the visit of a delegation of Kuwaiti Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Corporation, will have its headquarters in Bombay.

Besides this Kuwait is now participating in the Indian effort to build some modern hotel complexes for the forthcoming Asian Games beginning mid-November.

The Ministry sources said Kuwait is providing about Rs four crore for the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotel Centaur now coming up near the Delhi airport. Kuwait is also holding 40 per cent shares in the new five-star hotel Surya nearing completion in the Capital.

The Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabar-al-Sabah had visited India in May 1981 when he had detailed discussions with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other leaders for intensification of Indo-Kuwaiti economic and technical cooperation.

He had also discussed the possibilities of Kuwait investments in India and Kuwait experts being trained at the Indian technical institutions.

The Kuwait fund for Arab Economic Development has already granted soft loan of about Rs 40 crore for the multi-crore Thal-Vaishet fertiliser project in Maharashtra last month.

In April this year Kuwait had entered into an agreement with India for avoidance of double taxation in the earnings of their national airlines.

CSO: 4220/7845

INDIAN STAND ON KHUNJERAB PASS ROAD EXPLAINED

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] NEW DELHI, Aug. 25

The External Affairs Ministry has followed up the protest made to the Pakistan Ambassador yesterday with a similar complaint to the Chinese envoy today against the Sino-Pak. protocol signed on August 22 on the opening of the Khunjerab pass connecting the Karakoram highway built across occupied Kashmir, with the Chinese road network linking Tibet with Xinjiang through Aksai Chin.

These verbal protests are to be followed up with written communications to Islamabad and Beijing on the subject, reiterating the Indian stand that Pakistan and China had no right to build the Karakoram highway and open up the Mintaka and Khunjerab passes in an area that was legally a part of the Indian Union.

An important feature of this dispute is that Pakistan continues to justify the construction of this road in occupied Kashmir and the border agreement it signed with China in 1964, on the basis of its claim to the entire state, while China has been maintaining that the border accord was provisional, subject to a final settlement of the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan.

Hardly any difference: But from India's point of view, this differing approach hardly makes any difference, since Pakistan and China have built this road system in one of the most strategic areas of the world, ignoring Indian protests and interests.

What is really important in this context is that in lodging these protests, India is not allowing this controversy to escalate into a contentious issue that could cause a serious setback to the current Indo-Pak. dialogue or the Sino-Indian efforts for better relations. The protests are more in the nature of a follow-up action for purposes of record to ensure that the Indian stand would not be compromised through silence.

The agreement to build the Karakoram highway as an adjunct to the Aksai Chin road was concluded as far back as 1964 in the wake of the Sino-Indian conflict. It took China and

Pakistan 16 hard years to complete the 650 km road along the Indus valley linking Havalian in the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province through Gilgit and Hunza across the Mintaka Pass, with the Xinjiang-Tibet road system.

Now the highway has been extended through a 120-km long feeder road in the north-easterly direction to provide a much shorter access from the Tibetan side instead of relying solely on the north-westerly Mintaka Pass which, being closer to the Soviet border, is relatively more vulnerable.

Forbidding terrain: The upper reaches of this road across the Karakoram range have been built on forbidding terrain with some of the highest mountains in the world and the largest glaciers outside the polar region.

At the peak of the construction during the late Sixties and early Seventies, before the highway was completed in 1978 up to the Mintaka pass, a combined labour force of an estimated 10,000 Chinese and 15,000 Pakistanis worked in various segments moving 30 million metres of earth and rock blasted by 8,000 tons of dynamite.

They built more than a hundred bridges and several hundred culverts over gushing rivulets fed by melting snows that flow down the mountain sides.

Little civilian traffic: The Khunjerab, like the Mintaka, is located on a bare plateau of over 5,000 metres. The Chinese and Pakistanis have military posts on either side of the two passes and, apart from a limited number of army vehicles going through the two passes in either direction, there is very little civil movement of either goods or persons along this route.

Indian and Soviet strategists keep a close eye on the military potentialities of this highway which, according to experts, might take many years to stabilise after the damage done by heavy blasting to the mountain sides.

The road poses no immediate threat to India or the Soviet Union. But it can be a source of potential danger in times of war, despite its high vulnerability to aerial interdiction.

INDIA

SECOND INDIAN EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA IN NOVEMBER

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] Arrangements for the second Indian expedition to Antarctica are almost complete, reports UNI.

The team will leave for Antarctica some time in late November and early December, according to official sources. However the exact date of departure is yet to be finalised.

The sources told UNI in Delhi on Tuesday the Norwegian research vessel "Polar Circle", used in the first successful Indian expedition has been chartered again for nearly two months. The vessel is expected to reach India by November.

The team for the second expedition would include about a dozen scientists, doctors, technicians and other staff. The names of the leader and other members of the team are understood to have been finalised by the Department of Ocean Development and sent to the Prime Minister for approval.

This time the expedition will be for about two months with the scientists likely to spend about three weeks on the continent of ice to follow up the experiments conducted earlier.

The aims of the scientific expedition are deep sea exploration and study of living and non-living resources in the Indian Ocean and the Antarctica region.

The Government ultimately wants to establish a permanent laboratory in the region to gain scientific knowledge on various disciplines.

The first expedition was led by Dr S Z Qasim, secretary for Ocean Development. He is not likely to join the second expedition.

The Government has set up a task force to prepare a project for acquiring a research vessel for use in future expeditions. An expert of Mazagon Dock is one of its members.

It is possible that the Government may build the vessel indigenously and if necessary import sophisticated equipment to be fitted in it.

The task force is expected to submit its report soon, official sources said.

INITIATIVE, DRIVE NEEDED TO FULFILL PLAN

Madras THE HINDU in English 25 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The Planning Commission has struck a sombre note in its latest review of the implementation of the Plan, pointing out that some scaling down of the targets is inevitable as it will not be possible to finance an outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores in real terms at 1979-80 prices. If along with escalation in costs, the State Governments that have failed to mobilise resources to the required extent emerge as the villains, it is certainly true that the overall performance of the Centre both in terms of resource mobilisation and implementation of the projects has been much better. An additional Rs. 10,000 crores is necessary to keep the core sector targets intact and the Commission calls for hard decisions to secure the funds during the next three years. These include raising the prices of petroleum products and railway fares, reducing food subsidies and increasing the excise duty on electricity generation. In addition, the financial affairs of the States resulting from inadequate resource mobilisation, increased expenditure on pay and dearness allowance, mounting losses of electricity boards and transport corporations will have to be set right on an urgent basis.

With export performance so far none too satisfactory, and with bulk imports of edible oil, fertilizer and other commodities continuing, foreign exchange availability seems likely to emerge as a serious constraint on development after the loan from the International Monetary Fund runs out at the end of 1983-84. Without a much more purposeful effort and steps to eliminate avoidable imports through increased domestic production it will clearly not be possible to bring down the trade deficit to a manageable level. Food-grain production in 1981-82 was not very much higher than the 131 million tonnes mark reached in 1978-79 and with the growth in fertilizer consumption slowing down there is some uncertainty over reaching the Plan target of 153.6 million tonnes in 1984-85. The problem here is compounded by the poor pace of implementation of irrigation projects--particularly command area development--in the States. Both the Union and the State Governments will have to take a closer look at agricultural performance and push ahead with the development of groundwater resources in States like Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where the pace of utilisation has been slow.

Among the core sectors, oil seems very comfortably placed with internal generation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission providing a large part of the resources. In coal, the 133 million tonnes target set for this year may be reached but going beyond that would need a more strenuous effort. Performance in power in the first two years of the Plan has been particularly disquieting and in 1981-82, additional generating capacity of only 2175 megawatts was created as against the target of 3212 MW. Here too the performance of the centrally run National Thermal Power Corporation has been much better than that of the State electricity boards which have run up against managerial, technical and financial problems. A rise in power tariffs may be inevitable if the finances of the electricity boards are to be stabilised, but a great deal could be achieved through improved efficiency and achieving a higher capacity utilisation of 50 per cent and more in the thermal units. The plan of the Railways has run into serious trouble and a much higher outlay than anticipated now seems necessary to reach the physical targets. This is due as much to a substantial underestimation of the costs as to the effort needed to make up for past lapses in replacement of track and rolling stock and in electrification. That the Plan should fall way behind targets in such crucial areas as the railways and power reflects poorly on the Planning Commission's monitoring apparatus and initiative. The Commission should examine closely why the physical achievements on the ground are slipping continually even while the Central and State Governments claim to have spent the substantial and increasing financial outlays. Clearly, a much greater measure of political initiative and drive is necessary both at the Central level and in the States if the Sixth Plan is to retain a recognisable shape.

CSO: 4220/7841

ANALYST ON PLANS FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Madras THE HINDU in English 25 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 24.

The Government of India has set up a high-power committee of senior officials to organise the non-aligned summit in Delhi in early March next year in anticipation of a formal request by the community to host this conference.

The committee is headed by the Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. Natwar Singh, a dynamic figure in the Indian Foreign Service, who has been specially posted back to Delhi after a two-year stint as Ambassador to Pakistan, to organise the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in September next, when Queen Elizabeth will be paying a visit to India to open this conference.

Biggest Conference

The next non-aligned summit will be the biggest conference of this kind that India will be hosting in Delhi, with the Heads of State or Government of at least 75 of the 93 member countries of the community participating in it along with their Foreign Ministers, senior officials and personal staff totalling an estimated 3000 persons. It will pose tremendous problems of organisation including accommodation, security, transportation, communications, entertainment, interpretation and documentation.

According to present indications, the senior officials of the member countries will assemble in Delhi on February 25 and 26 at an open-ended meeting of the coordination bureau, followed by a three-day meeting of the Foreign Ministers, before the Heads of State and Government start arriving by special planes and scheduled flights from March 1 to begin the four-day summit the following day with an inaugural plenary session. The conference will conclude on March 5 after adopting the proposed Delhi declaration spelling out the role and responsibilities of the non-aligned community in the changing global situation.

As Prime Minister of the host country, it will be the privilege of Mrs. Indira Gandhi to preside over the summit after her formal election. She

will be assisted by four vice-chairmen in conducting the proceedings which will go on until late at night on each of the four days of the summit conference. The summit will be taking place in Delhi at a particularly busy time for Mrs. Gandhi, since she will be extremely preoccupied in February with the election campaign in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, besides budget preparation in Delhi. The Heads of various member countries will start arriving for the summit the very next day after the presentation of budget to Parliament on February 28, while the Foreign Ministers are still deliberating over the draft resolutions.

The prices of essential commodities have already started going up in expectation of greater consumption during the Asian Games. During the non-aligned summit and the Commonwealth conference, the citizens of Delhi will have to bear the brunt of still higher prices which seldom come down after they have shot up for whatever reason.

Unsettled Controversy

Meanwhile, the member countries of the non-aligned community remain sharply divided over the still unsettled controversy, whether the Foreign Ministers should meet in Havana or Baghdad to formally decide on Delhi as the venue for the next summit conference. As no consensus is possible in the wake of this sharp division, it has been suggested that Cuban and Iraqi representatives should meet privately and settle this matter to their mutual satisfaction.

The two sides have been meeting in Havana and Baghdad in pursuance of this advice. They have been considering the suggestion that the necessary decision about the venue could be taken by the permanent representatives of the member countries at the United Nations without going through the motions of a Foreign Ministers meeting for this purpose.

And the question of the venue of the 1985-86 summit could be left to be decided at the Delhi summit which in all probability would accept the Iraqi offer to host it. After spending nearly \$500 millions on the preparations for the 1982 summit, Iraq would have a legitimate claim to host the next one in happier circumstances.

CSO: 4220/7841

CURRENT NEED FOR IMF TO CREATE NEW FACILITIES SEEN

Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] As might be expected, the annual report of the International Monetary Fund comes out strongly in favour of conservative monetarism as the cure for the economic ills of not only the industrial nations but of the developing countries as well. The arguments used in support of the mix of stringent demand management, holding down government deficits, currency devaluation and export orientation with which the IMF is closely associated are by now familiar. But the Fund has increasingly begun to rely of empirical support for its line. Thus the latest report argues that countries that have adopted "outwardly oriented policies" have been able to adjust to the worsened international situation without "prolonged impairment of their growth performance". The outward orientation it has in mind calls for maintaining a realistic exchange rate that keeps a country's exports competitive but the concept also takes in its sweep a whole range of policy measures including higher real interest rates, raising the prices of public goods and services, elimination of subsidies and general fiscal tightening. These measures are seen inevitable and the Fund warns, "postponement of appropriate measures, however, can result in an even more difficult adjustment at a later stage".

The industrial countries have achieved a noticeable slowing down of their inflation rate--to an average annual rate of five per cent in the first quarter of 1982--which is a welcome sign. The high rate of unemployment averaging eight per cent, the highest since 1973, and the social and political costs of the current recession are all noted, but the Fund concludes that perseverance in monetary restraint is a prerequisite for success. The weakening of demand in the industrial countries has depressed the prices of primary commodities while the high interest rates in the capital markets have imposed a heavy burden on the developing countries borrowing in them. The question is left largely unanswered as to how without diversifying into manufacture the primary producers could cope with the worsened international environment, for in the situation where the world demand is weak the outward looking policies that the Fund preaches would be of little help.

If even to the people of the industrial world it would seem the Fund is trying to out-Reagan Mr. Reagan, they have been spared the necessity of having to follow its advice. For the industrial countries do not borrow

from it on highly conditional terms as the developing countries have increasingly begun to. For India which has gone in for a five billion SDR loan with conditions and under circumstances the validity of which are certainly not clear at all, the Fund's report carries both notes of hope and warning. The Fund's own review of the performance of the developing countries that had gone in for the conditional upper tranche borrowing between 1971 and 1980 concludes that they performed better in terms of reducing their deficits and inflation rates than the other non-oil LDCs. However, the Fund conditionality does pose serious problems with many of the borrowers under the stand-by and extended arrangements unable to meet the "performance criteria" laid down. At the end of April 1982, arrangements with undrawn balances amounting to a total of four billion SDR were "inoperative" due largely to the non-observance of the conditions. After the oil price shock of 1973, the IMF adopted a fairly liberal stance and 66 per cent of its financing was on non-conditional or low conditionality terms that did not require special adjustment efforts. But after 1979, 80 per cent of its loans have been accompanied by conditionality that requires very difficult adjustment policies. At a time when the developing countries are being squeezed from so many directions, the Fund ought to be adopting a more helpful stance. It should, for instance, refrain from almost sadistically thrusting social and political burdens that are unbearable and from asking for a policy mix whose efficacy is by no means proven. The quotas which determine the borrowing limits of the members were raised by 50 per cent from November 1980, but in the context of the magnitude of the current balance of payments deficits, they have proved inadequate. The next review of the quotas is to be completed in December 1983 and any increase is not likely to be operative before 1984/85. Meanwhile, the Fund must enlarge the unconditional liquidity assistance it provides both by increased SDR allocations and by creating new facilities as it did at the time of the previous round of oil price rise. The developing countries must continue with their struggle--which has by now become somewhat philosophical--to bring about a relaxation of the conditionality attached to the upper credit tranches and extended arrangements.

CSO: 4220/7839

BRIEFS

TAMIL NADU GOVERNOR--Hyderabad, Aug. 26. Mr. S. L. Khurana, Lt. Governor of Delhi, has been appointed Governor of Tamil Nadu in place of Mr. Sadiq Ali, whose term has expired. A communique issued by the camp office of the President, who is now touring Andhra Pradesh, announced the appointment of new Governors. Mr. Jagmohan, Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu, has been transferred to Delhi to succeed Mr. Khurana. Air Chief Marshal I. H. Latif (retd.), Governor of Maharashtra, is to be the Administrator of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, in addition to his duties as Governor of Maharashtra till a successor to Mr. Jagmohan is appointed. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 27 Aug 82 p 9]

COOPERATION WITH GHANA--New Delhi, Aug. 28. India will undertake marketing of diamonds for Ghana and the arrangements for the sale of diamonds will be made in Bombay by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. This decision was taken following a series of discussions between the Union Ministry of Commerce and the Government of Ghana. An Indian delegation headed by Mr. K. Prakash Anand, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce recently visited Accra and discussed collaboration in diamond mining. It was agreed that Ghana mines would purchase inputs from India, which would not only save Ghana foreign exchange but also promote trade between Ghana and India. The Indian Government would provide suitable Indian personnel for Ghanaian mines. The Government of Ghana had also requested the Indian Government for setting up a joint venture for the mining of diamonds. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Aug 82 p 6]

CHINESE INFILTRATION REPORTS--Calcutta, Aug 31--Reports of Chinese infiltration have been received from Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, according to sources. Sources said as many as 12 Chinese infiltrated into Arunachal Pradesh in the last six months, all of whom were arrested by the Indian security forces. The motive of these infiltrators has not been clear even after close interrogation by the Indian authorities. Among the infiltrators are two women. Similar infiltration has been reported from Sikkim, four Chinese having been held in July and two more in August. When questioned at Gangtok, the Chinese reportedly said they were 'graziers' and had entered Indian territory chasing their flocks of sheep. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Sep 82 p 4]

CSO: 4220/7848/7855/7864

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'EMPTY SEAT' AT UN, SIHANOUK CHIEF OF CGDK

Paris MOUL KHMER in French Jul 82 p 2, 3, 4

[Editorial: "Who Should Get Cambodia's Seat at the UN?"]

[Text] We know that this year at the next General Assembly Cambodia's seat at the UN will be disputed more bitterly than in previous years between the Democratic Kampuchea of the Khmer Rouge, which holds it, and the People's Socialist Kampuchea of the pro-Vietnamese, supported by Peking and some heads of free nations in Asia and the West on the one side, and by Moscow and Hanoi at the head of the Soviet bloc on the other. If the Khmer Rouge have succeeded in holding it so far, despite their hateful reputation, they owe this to the support of free nations; for despite their disgust for these perpetrators of genocide, these nations were not able to resolve themselves to accept North Vietnam's "fait accompli" in Cambodia, and this is what explains the success of the supporters of the status quo.

But, this time the Khmer Rouge are no longer so sure of retaining this advantage; for if on the one hand they have not succeeded in "erasing" their hateful image, on the other hand neither have they been able to at all "disrupt" the North Vietnamese hold on the Khmer territory that they had the responsibility to defend to the utmost. Still, it is necessary to know whether, as masters of the regime, if they wanted to wipe out their country by their insane policy of restoring the Khmer race to the advantage of their more numerous neighbors whom they are claiming to fight today, or on the other hand actually to defend it against them. More than ever, this question is worth asking, for since these Khmer "Nazis" have assumed power in Cambodia it seems that all the curses of the heavens have fallen upon our people. In fact, it is their fault that the major communist powers are using our country exclusively as an arena in which to settle their quarrels of hegemony before the amused but concerned indifference of the free nations.

Although a concrete solution to our problem has not yet been found, despite the extremely laudable but futile efforts of the UN, supporters of the "empty" seat who are for neither the Khmer Rouge nor the pro-Vietnamese Khmer, among whom Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has now become the president of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government, can be mentioned, are ever increasing in number. The leaders of Hanoi themselves, who with the Soviet bloc have always claimed this seat for the Heng Samrin regime which their troops

brought to power in Phnom Penh, have also come forward to argue for this seat's vacancy until they later obtain it entirely for their proteges alone.

It was no doubt in awareness of this danger that, in order to retain this seat at the UN, the Khmer Rouge had insisted so much upon the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition government with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann whom they could no longer consider as a negligible influence.

Of course, such a government is far from being a threat to Hanoi capable of magically obtaining the withdrawal of its troops from our country. This is so obvious that when news of the formation of this government was announced, Hanoi rushed to publish "its decision" to withdraw some of its troops from our country--as if to make fun of our "farce."

However, whether this withdrawal be real or imaginary, one thing is certain; the leaders in Hanoi are no longer saying that the situation in Cambodia is "irreversible," since they themselves suggested the principle of withdrawing their troops from our country. They are certainly not afraid of this "farce," but they are definitely quite bothered by it.

Having said this, what will the coalition government's position be with regard to this problem of the seat at the UN? The least that can be expected is that this government should agree to claim this seat for itself unanimously again this year. All the more so since legally speaking the Democratic Kampuchea of the Khmer Rouge has already held it since 1975.

And as Democratic Kampuchea no longer belongs to the Khmer Rouge alone, it would be fair to grant it the UN seat for another year, particularly since on the one hand it is led today by moderate nationalist elements, and on the other hand it is not customary to leave the seat of a member nation vacant. In any case, not unless you are intending to play the game of certain predatory nations.

Of course, the personal position of Prince Sihanouk, who has always argued for the vacancy of this Cambodian seat at the UN, has long been known.

But, since he has become president of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government and recently "embraced" perpetrators of genocide "worse than the Nazis" in the Khmer Rouge zone, it is quite possible that he may also agree to embrace the position of the coalition government that he represents at the UN, of course on the condition that he abandons his own.

In any case, the moment of truth will come very soon, allowing each Cambodian to make a final decision between his country's independence and its enslavement.

PARTY CADRE FAVORITISM, YES-MAN ATTITUDES CRITICIZED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5, 6, 7 Aug 82

["Conversation with the Editor" Column/

/5 Aug 82 p 2/

[Text] [Question] To the editor. Today I have a question for you which I think it might be useful for other people and especially myself who do not yet understand party work. For example, in my office (I will not mention its name here) a comrade on our committee likes to do all the work himself. This means he does not want to leave any work for others to do. The work that other people do does not satisfy him. He does not trust others. Is it right that he does this? From my observation those who work like this often cause work delays. Urgent work is not done in time, and non-urgent work is [done] even later.

I want to ask you whether working this way is useful and proper. I have asked you this because I want to know, and I do not know who else to ask. I do not feel comfortable asking our committee because they are my seniors. Besides, our committee is the one doing this. I hope you can clear this up for me. Thank you. Bounthai, Vientiane Worker, 30 July 1982.

[Answer] Dear Comrade Bounthai. Thank you for your letter. What you discussed in your letter is actually faced by a minority, or it could be that a majority of the people mentioned are guidance cadres. Why did it happen like this? It was because of their ideology. This ideology is considered a personal weakness but it can have a harmful effect on the government organization as a whole. Thus in the party's documents all was explained, and also lessons were given to cadres and party cadres widely. However, some people often forget and do not stick to it. Behaving like this, even though it will not cause any serious danger, does cause some damage. For example, a leading cadre is narrow-minded; he does not have confidence in anyone. He does not think that what other people do is as good as what he does, and he has to check closely on other people's work. He is afraid to ask people to do some work for him. He is afraid of giving work to other people to do because he does not have confidence in them, etc. If it is like that it will certainly cause some harm, such as work that is not carried out, and delays. Suppose such a person worked with us. We think it would be very good because

we would not have to have a lot of responsibility. Whenever there is an order we would do it. If there is no order, then it would be all right to just sit and wait for one, and then we will never make mistakes. Speaking this way makes us happy, but when we look at it as a whole it is not right. It is wrong and also not consistent with the policy line of the party and government. Thus, as a leader, no matter what kind of work it is, he must be brave to have cadres do some work for him and to give them some work to do. He should not carry the work load alone, otherwise it will damage the work of society.

A leader must try to understand cadres. To understand people is a hard thing to do because to know one's own self is already hard enough. The hardest thing is when we do not know ourselves and we want to know others. Therefore, before we attempt to know others and whether they are right or wrong, we must know ourselves first.

Comrade Bounthai pointed out some problems concerning how to ask cadres to work. The party's document written for cadres to carry out, especially those who have such a disease and must correct and change themselves, is as follows:

[6 Aug 82 p 2]

[Text] B. Asking comrades to do thing. When asking comrades to do something many people often catch the following diseases.

1. They often ask their brothers, sisters, and close friends whom they know well and consider as better worthy of trust than outsiders.
2. They often use yes-men and hate to ask those who are honest and sincere but do not like to flatter people.
3. They often make use of a person who has the same ideology they like, and avoid those whose ideology is different from theirs, and it does not matter how good they are.

Because of these diseases the ones they like are often protected when they do something wrong. This steadily worsens morale. Those who are honest and sincere, however, they try to make look bad and get revenge on them.

What is the right way to use cadres? We must be open-minded as to ways to make sacrifices of one's own interests for society, and with no conflicts with anyone. No cadres must be forgotten, and you must be generous so that you can be close to those whom you do not like. We must be patient in supervising in order to raise up those who are not capable and to have them progress.

We must be intelligent to be able to avoid the undesirable people around us, and separate them from the good cadres.

We should be cheerful and friendly so that other members will be able to be close to us.

The purpose of using cadres is to completely follow the party's and government's policies. If a cadre is anxious, fearful, depressed, and frustrated or the work is not suitable for his capability he might not be successful. Therefore if we want him to be able to work we must make him work securely and happily. If we want it that way we must /act/ as follows.

1. Encourage cadres to speak up and express their point of view. If a leader wants to know exactly what are his strengths and weaknesses, and whether his work is good or bad, there is no better way than to let his cadres give their opinions and criticize him. By doing this not only is the leader's power unaffected but it also shows the democracy and sincerity which are used towards each other in the party. If cadres do not speak up and express their opinions, or criticize, and only praise us and flatter us, this is the worst thing to do because it does not mean they do not have anything to say but that they are afraid to talk; they are fearful. It ruins democracy within the party. The atmosphere within the party is gloomy. Cadres become machine-like, are frustrated, and are afraid to speak up. This will lead to hatred and boredom.

If it turns out that way, how can cadres do their work well?

/7 Aug 82 p 2, 4/

[Text/ 2. Encourage cadres to be responsible and to be brave in their work. Whether the work will turn out to be good or bad will depend partly on whether cadres are capable or not and also partly on whether the leadership is correct or not. A person's capability does not come by itself; it mostly comes from working at it with practice and training. If the leadership is not good a great ability will become a small one.

When we assign some work for them we must guide them very well, set everything out completely, clearly explain its importance, the possible difficulties that might occur, and how to seek ways to work through the problems. When all these matters are decided we then let them work, and guide them so that they will be brave enough to do it. This is true with military units. When strategy and tactics and responsibilities are all decided there is no need for the supreme commander to interfere with the details. He must let different military units exercise their own right to do the work consistent with each situation, so that the abilities of the cadres will be strengthened. However, if the higher echelons interfere in whatever the work is, the cadres will become machine-like and will never know how to be creative; they will not use their brains or their abilities. They will not have self-confidence. Before they do anything they would have to wait for some higher-level person to order them to do it. If the higher-level person does not order them, they will not do it. They will only depend on other people. They themselves do not have creative ideas. They are not responsible people.

Before assigning work for cadres we have to discuss it with them first. If they would not be able to shoulder it, do not be stubborn in assigning that work for them to do. When we assign them the work we must have full trust in them. It should not be that we give out an order in the morning and reverse

the same order in the afternoon. If you do not trust them and fear that they would not be able to do the work, and do all the work with your own hands, the result would be that one person does the work and it will not get finished. The cadres will be frustrated, depressed, and unhappy because there is no work to do and they will believe that the higher-ups [have no] trust in them.

We must train a lot of responsible cadres to be brave in doing their work and to want to do the work. If you can do it that way the party will achieve its work. But if you train fearful cadres who are afraid to do their work and who are not responsible in their work, no matter how many cadres you train it always means being defeated because it is a waste of time and materials. Then there is nothing for the party except [the worry] that the party has to [supervise] and solve the problems that the bad cadres will be creating all the time.

3. You should not think you are high and mighty; you should listen and ask for opinions from the lower levels. If the opinions of the lower comrades are right you should follow up and ask them to give their views often in order to raise their spirits and their creative ideas. If their opinions are not correct we have to clear it up for them in a friendly way. We must not browbeat or curse them. If they criticize us we must accept it. We should not show we are not happy with it. If we do that they will not dare to criticize us the next time.

If some cadres do not feel comfortable with their work we must check the cause of the problem, and explain things to them to make them understand us well. If we see that it is because the work does not suit their abilities we have to look for something that is more suitable for them to work on.

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CSO: 4206/76

VIENTIANE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, TRADE STATISTICS REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Aug 82 p 2

/"Talking Together" Column by S. Thibthiangchan: "Our Capital, the First Six Months of the Year Summarized"/

/Text/ This year is going to be the second year of the first Five Year Plan. In Vientiane Capital as well as in many other areas nationwide all ideas and energy have been put into the struggle to victoriously achieve the set plan, especially in Vientiane Capital which now has basically completed its plan for the first six months of (1982) and is hurriedly continuing its second six-month plan (1982).

Generally speaking, we all know that Vientiane is the center of political, economic, social and cultural matters for the nation. Vientiane is the proud capital of the Lao people whose fame is known in every corner of the world. The people of Vientiane have a heritage of fighting, bravery, diligence, and of never submitting. They maintained this heritage in the first six months as well as in the period when they were determinedly supporting the content of the Third Party Congress to bring it to reality as well as continuing to carry out the Five Year Plan. In carrying out the second period of the Five Year Plan for Vientiane Capital, Vientiane Capital has proudly scored outstanding achievements. For example, it has well carried out its national defense and public security work at the expected level, it 100 percent ensured and secured the Third Congress of the party, and it eliminated and solved many different social dangers within Vientiane Capital by converting the national defense and public security work to become the duty of the masses.

Agricultural cooperatives and irrigation. The land in Vientiane Capital is suitable for cultivation, vegetable planting, animal husbandry, and irrigation. By following the slogan: "self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the food supply," under the guidance of the party committee and the provincial administrative committee of Vientiane Capital, in the beginning of 1982's wet rice paddy season farmers all over Vientiane Capital engaged in dry season rice farming over 2,013 hectares. Of these, the most outstanding were Hatsaifong and Nasaithong Districts. The produce was over five thousand tons or 2-3 tons of rice per hectare on the average. If this is compared with the plan the figures for dry season rice area exceeded expectations by

600 hectares. The tobacco-growing area of over 500 hectares produced over 2,000 tons per hectare on the average. The produce was as much as 5 tons.

Though this year wet rice growing is faced with severe drought, up to now (the end of the seventh month) farmers all over Vientiane Capital have completed their planting by 80 percent. At the same time as the attentive push in the production season, they also opened up over 800 hectares of new paddies, and revived over 370 hectares of abandoned ricefields.

Irrigation is the core of agriculture. Therefore, in only the first six months of this year the irrigation service completed 95 percent of the installation and construction of a machine pumping station in Dong Bang in the Nasaithong area. This system can serve 200 hectares of cultivated area. Canals and irrigation ditches were improved in the Ban Simano area, Hatsaifong District, irrigation ditches were repaired in the Kaoleui area, Sikhottabang District, and in the Nam Houm area of Nasaithong District. The cultivated areas that can be irrigated are as much as 3,000 hectares.

Along with the work mentioned above, animal husbandry of the people, the government, and in the families of cadres was widely expanded, especially poultry. Pigs, oxen, and buffalo raising is progressing for raising them for sale in cadres' families as well as the people's families. This will become goods to fill the market and keep the food supply normal.

Industry and trade. In the first six months of this year, though this work could not be carried out as well as it should have been, the industrial production was able to be completed to 42 percent of the year's plan, and the standard of living in terms of food was improved. When compared with the plan 65 percent of the rice was able to be purchased. The purchase of forest products, food supplies, and fish responded fairly well especially in providing the food supply for the Third Party Congress as expected.

Finance and banking plays an important role in keeping the balance of the revenues and expenses. Income in the first six months of 1982 was almost half again that of 1981. Moreover, the granting of credit for production, especially to agricultural co-ops, factories, and state enterprises almost doubled when compared with that of 1981.

Communications and transportation struggled to carry out the plan fairly well; for example, broken roads were repaired, roads in the cities were paved with asphalt, drainage was cleaned out, new roads were cut, and bridges were repaired. Considering the year's plan it was carried out 84 percent on the average. Transportation work was also well ensured; it was 87 percent carried out when compared with the year's plan.

Education has also been expanded. For example, 7 additional kindergartens were built and as many as 380 additional students were accepted when compared with 1981. The number of cadres and the people in each supplementary education class was increased. Moreover, general education has made progress resulting in students in each class passing examinations and graduating at the expected level and more than the expected level.

Public health led the people and facilitated the people to practice the "three clean" sanitary principles, prevented diseases, gave shots to as many as 5,900 people, completed training a group of basic level medical cadres, and is also training two groups of basic-level pharmaceutical cadres.

Social welfare welcomed back 327 misled people to the country, trained and assisted them with consumer products, and then sent them to their hometowns. Moreover, they also helped a number of people who were faced with tragedy and fire.

The discussion above was the outline of the summary of the achievements of the first six months of the year for Vientiane Capital. These beautiful achievements proved the endlessly expanding energy of the people of the capital who always decide to work through all difficult obstacles in order to, as the slogan says, "struggle to build Vientiane to be the center of politics, the economy, and culture, and to be a progressive and strong socialist capital in all aspects.

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CSO: 4206/76

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS OVERSEAS, FIELDS OF STUDY, PROBLEMS ON RETURN REPORTED

Vientiana SUKSA MAI in Lao Jul 82 p 7

[Interview with Mr Bountem Santisouk, acting chief of student affairs, Ministry of Education, Sports and Religion, by SUKSA MAI reporter Bounthon Sinnachak; date and place not given]

[Text] Mr Bountem Santisouk, acting chief of student affairs, Ministry of Education, Sports and Religion, gave an interview to our SUKSA MAI reporter concerning sending students to study abroad and assigning work to students who have already finished their study.

[Question] 1. Since the LPDR was established, how many students have the party and government sent to study abroad?

[Answer] After the success of the revolution the LPRP set a path for Laos to advance itself into socialism bypassing capitalist expansion. Therefore, to respond to the demand of the new phase of the revolution in the past 5-6 years the party and government has invested in training great numbers of cadres for high- and mid-level specialized technical tasks, more than ever before in the history of Laos. In only 5-6 years 2,884 high-level and 4,003 mid-level students were sent to study and be trained in fraternal socialist countries.

[Question] 2. How many students have already graduated?

[Answer] Not many years ago there were 307 students who had finished their study abroad, especially in fraternal socialist countries.

[Question] 3. For this year only, how many students will be graduated and from what countries? How many are mid-level and how many are high-level students, and in what fields of study?

[Answer] For 1982 only there will be almost 575 students graduating for high-level and mid-level specialized tasks in industrial construction, housing construction, agricultural construction, international affairs, economic planning, teaching of foreign languages and other subjects, and many other mechanics for machinery repairs.

[Question] 4. What is your opinion about assigning students to study abroad and those who finished their study to enter the work of their field of study?

[Answer] The problems in assigning students and cadres to study abroad in the past have been as follows.

--The start of the academic year for higher education secondary schools in different provinces is different. Some start late, and some start early. Mostly they start later than September each year. Thus, final examinations are late, and this leads to a delay in selecting and sending students to the Ministry of Education.

--Students are sent from different provinces mainly by plane. However, there are few airlines in some provinces. This means the provinces cannot send their students to the center [Vientiane] in time, such as Houa Phan, Oudomsai, Louang Namtha, Phong Saly, Saravane, and Attapeu.

--There are few high-level vocational schools in our country. However, each year the number of upper secondary level students is increasing. This leads them to compete with each other to study abroad. However, scholarships from fraternal socialist countries given to our students are limited, and there are many who want to go, so this results in complaint and argument. When they couldn't go as they intended to, they propagandized many bad things and created a lot of trouble.

--For those who graduated from abroad we used to have some problems in assigning work for them. For example, they did not want to be away from the city, but instead in the city. They objected to being sent to localities. A few of them chose places to work for which they had one field of study, but then wanted to work in another field that did not utilize the specialized task they had studied.

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CSO: 4206/81

VACCINE FACTORY, CADRE LIVING STANDARDS DESCRIBED

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Jun 82 p 8

[Article by Philavong: "Vaccine Factory"]

[Text] Over about 10 km northwest of Vientiane Capital, on a beautiful high high, a vaccine factory was built in the midst of the brilliant Lao revolution. This has made the scenery of that area especially impressive, with the sight of many buildings and houses springing up from land that already stands up high to the sky.

On that morning all workers in all the units in the vaccine factory poured out their sweat to enthusiastically do their own work as on each day before. The weather was so beautiful, and my heart was filled with joy. I wanted to meet all the workers in order to learn the excellent lesson of their socialist competition. Comrade Hom Bouthong of the board of directors of the factory reported that "from the time the factory was set up till now it has been primarily responsible for producing medicines for treatment of all kinds of animal diseases. For example, we produce vaccines for anthrax, micro-organisms, and also distilled water to steadily support and improve animal husbandry and the taking care of animals that are used in our country for labor and for meat.

In order to expand the work of the sections in the factory our cadres and workers decided to struggle through all difficulties, and are ready to sacrifice their blood and sweat for this factory. It is no exaggeration to say that our cadres and workers are as brilliant and strong as a cut diamond. After the discussion he invited me to look at the place itself. There are many different rooms with different responsibilities. Each room has its own cadres and workers of specialized tasks who are attentively and busily working. Such as rooms for growing vaccines, filling glass tubes, examining, and labeling. As he was walking he said, "actually our factory has been newly set up, and the cadres and workers still have little experience; however, because of their absolute determination and perseverance the more they work the more they learn; the more they produce the better the quality they ensure, and the amount is always expanding, and finally we are able to produce vaccines to serve the public whose quality is no different from those that are imported. In order to prepare to greet the Third Congress of the party we competed with others to score a short-term

"achievement. In 36 days we were able to achieve 100 percent of the emulation point, and produced 308,600 doses of plague vaccine and 700,000 doses of antibiotics. We sterilized 20,000 glass tubes for vaccines, built one shed for chickens and rabbits, and finished 50 percent of the pig shed. The results of the work all came from the brains and strong hands of our cadres and workers."

"To raise the standard of living and the health of our cadres and workers we set up a collective kitchen to serve the cadres and workers with inexpensive prices, quality, and delicious food." That issue increased my interest. I asked him one more question: "What are your policies towards cadres and workers in this factory?"

He answered, "To decrease the food expense for each meal, instead of a cadre spending 20-30 kip per day in the market we asked them to pay only 5 kip and guaranteed enough food to eat and three meals. Meat and vegetables, in particular, are from the factory. We have a collective vegetable garden that provides vegetables for all seasons. We get meat from chickens and pigs that were successfully tested but which have no germs or harmful effects on health. The money paid by the cadres and workers was used to buy other ingredients such as fermented fish, fish sauce, monosodium glutamate, etc.

Because our policy is to take care of all our cadres and workers we all have confidence in the leadership, we know our responsibilities, we are awakening and active for all kinds of work, and together we march forward to build up our nation.

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CSO: 4206/81

NAM NGUM GENERATORS BREAK DOWN, DOMESTIC REPAIRS SAVE MILLIONS

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Jun 82 p 14

["Brave Thought and Action" Column: "Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Saved for Our Government"]

[Text/ What interested me most was the statement that "we saved 3.5 million dollars."

What is the story behind this?

Comrade Viraphon Viravong is on the committee responsible for electricity production at the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam. He told me that since the day this dam was finished there were two generators, 15,000 kW each, which produced electricity for use within the country, and some electricity was also sent across the river to Thailand. In 1982 these two generators were out of order and could not be used. If we were to buy replacements from Japan we would have needed as much as six million dollars in foreign exchange, and it would have taken a long time for the generators to arrive.

Therefore, the committee responsible for the Lao State Electrification Enterprise unanimously decided to repair them and assigned the heavy and important responsibility to Comrade Viraphon Viravong, the committee, and a number of cadres to be directly responsible for repairing the generators.

This was a brand new development for us. People became resentful, worried, and afraid that we could not achieve what the higher echelons had assigned to us. Another problem was that we did not have a lot of experience for this work. However, this did not lessen our strong determination and ideology that we were ready to make sacrifices in everything and to put all our knowledge into this difficult work. We kept in our minds what Lenin said, "There is no secret in anything, but the secret is what we have not yet discovered," as a morale booster in order to conquer all the difficulties in this work.

We had to order a number of spare parts from abroad, and we also had to repair some ourselves. We actually did our work by recently coordinating with Japanese experts to complete the project which began on 24 September 1981 to

15 March 1982. However, because of the determination of our cadres and workers we were able to carry out the work and complete it on 8 March 1982 before the expected date. The total expenses were calculated to be only 2.5 million dollars. This means we saved 3.5 million dollars for the government, and we have generators that are as good as before. They were able to produce 12,240,000 kWh in 17 days and have added as much as \$379,000 to our country.

9884

CSO: 4206/81

BRIEFS

OUDOMSAI RECRUITMENT--K.P.L.--In the first 6 months of this year over 400 youth of all nationalities in Oudomsai Province have voluntarily and actively served the work of the nation. These included 150 persons from Na Mo District, 100 from Pak Tha District, and over 50 from Beng District. A majority of these youth volunteered to serve in the ranks of national defense and public security forces, and as workers in various factories in which they are now seriously and continuously carrying out their duties in order to take part in building the country to be steadily and endlessly strong and prosperous for the wealth and happiness of the people of all races. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 16 Aug p A3] 9884

LOUANG NAM THA YAO RECRUITMENT--K.P.L.--At the end of last July, 9 Yao youth in Meuang Mom Canton, subordinate to Ton Pheung District, Louang Namtha Province, were awakening voluntarily and boldly to serve the country by taking part in the ranks of the LPLA and other words in order to strongly protect their land to let the people feel free to develop the country. From June till now there has been a total of almost 40 young Yao men in the area mentioned who are serving the nation. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 17 Aug 82 p A4] 9884

CHAMPASSAK ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION--In the first six months of 1982 the Electrification Service and the base unit labor union of Champassak Province have determinedly mobilized to encourage labor union members and workers to actively carry out their duty assigned by the Service. This resulted in completing the first six months of the plan as expected. The actual achievements were the completion of 10 km of cutting brushwood from high-voltage power lines from the Se Labam hydroelectric dam to Pakse District, the production of 2,122,760 kWh, installation of electricity in 55 people's homes, putting in 45 power line poles, checking transformers, repairing broken-down machinery, and the successful carrying out of other work. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 6 Aug 82 p A5] 9884

FACTORIES REVIVE PRODUCTION--K.P.L.--The mosquito repellant section including the zinc, mosquito repellant, and sponge factories under the Ministry of Industry and Trade that stopped its operations for 3 full years was revived. As of 23 July 1982 the workers in that factory were able to operate normally and effectively. At the beginning they were able to produce 720 boxes of mosquito repellant to serve the public. Its quality is as good as that of the

imported ones. According to Comrade Khampheng Thebsimeung, director of the zinc, mosquito repellant, and sponge factory, in order to steadily increase production efficiency and carry out the 1982 plan set by the ministry figure of 120,000 boxes in the second 6 months of the year, the factory will struggle to increase its working hours to two shifts, particularly when there are enough raw materials to meet production needs. Comrade Khampheng Thebsimeung added that in order to expand mosquito repellant production the factory has also begun to install an additional grinding machine to mix the mosquito repellant, which will be able to grind 400 kg of bark per day. It is expected to be completed in mid-August 1982. At the present time workers in the entire factory are cheerfully and actively struggling to do their work. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 30 Jul 82 pp A1, 2] 9884

LOUANG NAMTHA CULTIVATION--K.P.L.--Up to the beginning of August farmers in Louang Namtha, Sing, Long, Meung Ton Pheung, Houei Sai, Viang Phou Kha, and Na Le Districts, Louang Namtha Province, are putting all their efforts into finishing the wet rice paddy planting. Up to now about (95) percent of the total of 5,945 hectares of ricefields has been completed. This early achievement came from the solid force of solidarity among the people of all nationalities who put all their minds to work in spite of the weather and used a system of dams for production. At present they are continuing their solidarity in planting to complete the rest of the ricefields. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 13 Aug 82 p 3] 9884

TENDERS SOUGHT FOR AID PROJECT--The Lao Import-Export Company of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Vientiane in the Lao People's Democratic Republic has the honor of announcing that bids are being requested for the provision of animal feed as part of the assistance from the organization SIDA/FUND. For complete details, interested bidders are requested to obtain the necessary documents, No 04-82/SLIE, from the Lao Import-Export Company, 43-47, AV. Lane Xang, in Vientiane, or from the Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 193, Sathorn Tai Road, 193, in Bangkok, during office hours from 23 July 1982 to 10 August 1982 for a non-refundable fee of \$50 or 1.150 Thai bahts. Bids received at the Lao Embassy in Bangkok before 15:00 hours on 13 August 1982 or at the Import-Export Company in Vientiane before 11:00 hours on 17 August 1982 will be opened in public at the company's headquarters at 14:00 hours on the same day. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 23 Jul 82 p 7] 9693

FAO-AIDED FACTORY--Construction of a pipeline plant and a shop for repairing motor-driven pumps, projects under the direction of the Irrigation Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation, located at kilometer 14 of National Highway 13, and begun toward the end of 1979, is already basically completed at present. According to the head of the Irrigation Department, Mr Thongvan, these projects are being handled by Irrigation Construction Enterprise No 1, are financed under material and technical assistance granted to Laos by the UNDP and the FAO, and will be finished shortly. Following their first test, the plant and the shop demonstrated a high capacity. The plant will manufacture pipelines 30 cm in diameter and over, and the shop is equipped to repair all types of motor-driven pumps, he noted. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 23 Jul 82 p 2] 9693

SOUVANNA PHOUMA IN FRANCE--Prince Souvanna Phouma, former prime minister of Laos and currently an adviser to the Vientiane government, will arrive in France within the next few days for a private visit of several weeks. His last trip to our country dates back to 1977. Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, has expressed a desire to receive Prince Souvanna during his stay in Paris. (Paris and Vientiane reestablished diplomatic relations on 8 December 1981 which were broken in 1978 after two French diplomats were expelled from Laos. The new French ambassador to Vientiane, Mr J.N. de Bouillane de Lacoste, presented his credentials on 13 July.) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Aug 82 p 8] 9693

CSO: 4200/55

GENERAL CHISHTI INTERVIEWED ON MARTIAL LAW

Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 23 Jul 82 pp 21-23

[Interview with Lt Gen Faiz Ali Chishti (Ret) by Javed Sadiq; date and place not specified]

[Text] Maulana Kausar Niyazi, federal minister in the previous government and secretary of information for the defunct People's Party, discussed several aspects of the proceedings of the night of 4-5 July 1977 in his column "Observations and Impressions" in the daily newspaper JANG of 4 July. There are conflicting versions of several of the events during Operation Fair Play about which Kausar Niyazi, on the basis of his recollections, wrote in his column. For the sake of accuracy of the record of this event, so important in our national history, HURMAT had a lengthy discussion with retired Lt Gen Faiz Ali Chishti, who was in charge of Operation Fair Play. Although the General wanted portions of the talk to be off the record, some relevant quotes are provided to the reader in the form of an interview. This interview was conducted by Javed Sadiq, editor of the weekly magazine and senior member of the editorial board.

HURMAT: General, you will have seen Maulana Kausar Niyazi's column in JANG in which he discusses several aspects of the operation that took place during the night of 4-5 July.

General Chishti: Ye, I saw this column by Mr Niyazi.

HURMAT: Since you were in charge of Operation Fair Play, would you like to say something in this regard?

Chishti: I won't say anything about those matters that come under the heading of state secrets, but I will answer questions about those things that are in the public interest.

HURMAT: Do you feel that it was inevitable that martial law would be imposed in the country, and were you really convinced that the discussions between the defunct People's Party and the National Alliance had been unsuccessful and that there was no recourse but to have martial law?

Chishti: Sir, elections were held on 7 March. Conditions in the country steadily worsened between 7 March and 4 July. Lawlessness, violence and

hooliganism had reached an extreme. We had repeatedly told the former prime minister that conditions in the country were getting bad and that it was necessary to take appropriate steps to correct this state of affairs. We had spoken openly in cabinet meetings and had several times told Bhutto that he should take steps to correct the worsening situation. We were very patient. You remember what happened on 9 April. In a cabinet meeting, I had plainly told the former prime minister that, "The sole solution for the present disorder is that you hold elections again. You can win the elections and again take power." But I was not listened to. Another general also told Bhutto repeatedly that he should hold elections again.

HURMAT: Why did Mr Bhutto ignore this?

Chishti: I think he had some sycophantic ministers who would not let him hold elections again because those ministers knew they could not be successful in the elections. So his ministers and advisors led him astray. Whenever any ruler surrounds himself with sycophants and flattering advisors and ministers, the result is not good. So I think that when a leader chooses his advisors and ministers he should think twice.

HURMAT: Was the entire army high command in agreement on imposing martial law?

Chishti: Look, when there is a coup, the army takes control as an institution. It never happens because of the wish or intention of one individual. When the army takes power as an institution, the orders of the chief of staff or the commander-in-chief are obeyed, and the chief of staff is the leader of the coup. But if some officer or lesser rank than the chief of staff takes such action, then it can be called a rebellion or mutiny because the leader of the army as well as the leader of the government is removed as the result of such an act by a junior officer. But by God's grace, there is no such situation here. Our army, fortunately, is extremely well-ordered and united. The army, as an institution, decided to take over the government on 4 July 1977. The army high command decided that when the situation worsened the army would be forced to take over for the sake of the security of the country, and we had told this to the prime minister and his cabinet. We had made it clear to him that if he could not correct the situation in the country, the army would have to take over the administration, and this would happen whenever the chief of staff considered it appropriate.

This was no surprise to the former prime minister.

HURMAT: So the former prime minister knew that the army would depose him.

Chishti: He knew it. He was an extremely shrewd person. He did not want to give the power to the army himself. Rather, he was waiting for the moment when the army would come and take power from him. He did not want to be accused of giving power to the army.

HURMAT: What do you think the collective attitude of the army was in this regard? That is, were the junior officers also in favor of promulgating martial law?

Chishti: Look, the elected government is the legal government. Law and order is the responsibility of the civilian government and administration. When the civil administration is unsuccessful in maintaining law and order, the army is called in. When the army helps the civilian administration, it has some rules. The first rule is that as little force as possible should be used, but when there is shooting then it should be effective. When someone shoots he does not shoot in the air. Rather, to make it effective, he fires at the leaders so that the use of force will be effective. But you saw that in the 1977 movement our army was not prepared to fire on our people. There were 50 or 60 shots fired in Anarkali, Lahore, but only 4 or 5 people died. Similarly, in Multan, too, there was shooting, in fact more shooting, but few individuals died. This means that they were shooting in the air, which was against the law. Military officers also handed in their resignations.

The question is, why did all this happen? What it meant was that the entire army was not ready to cooperate with this government. In addition, the justification for the promulgation of martial law is proved by the fact that as soon as the army took over and promulgated martial law the entire nation rejoiced and welcomed it. The entire nation wanted a change. This was the necessity of the time. Therefore, the army's action was justified.

HURMAT: Maulana Kausar Niyazi wrote in his column that the army chief of staff, Gen Zia-ul-Haq, took part in the cabinet meeting on 4 July, whereas according to some accounts he was not present at this meeting. Can you offer any clarification in this regard?

Chishti: When I was called to put Operation Fair Play into action on the night of 4 July, Gen Zia-ul-Haq was at home. I don't know whether or not he took part in the cabinet meeting. I was told to launch Operation Fair Play about 10 or 10:30. When I went to the home of General Zia he was there at that time. At any rate, Maulana Kausar Niyazi's information must be correct.

HURMAT: Were you in danger of being opposed in any way in your capacity as head of Operation Fair Play?

Chishti: We expected opposition. The people we had to arrest in this operation included some government officials as well as the leaders of the defunct People's Party and the National Alliance. There was danger of opposition from the FSF [Federal Security Force]. There was also danger of opposition from the prime minister's house because the army high command had warned the prime minister that conditions in the country were so bad that the army could take over at any time. So I thought he might have made some plan in view of the danger of a takeover. But at the time of the operation, there was no opposition at all.

HURMAT: If there had been opposition, what instructions did you have to overcome it?

Chishti: The thing is that anyone can fire in self-defense. At such a time it is impossible to prove whether the firing was in self-defense or not.

When there is a coup, the army has complete freedom to kill anyone they want. This means that the person in charge of Operation Fair Play on 4 July had the authority to shoot anyone he wanted. It is easy to have a coup by shooting people, but the results would be ruinous for the country and people. We have before us the examples of several such countries. I was in charge of the operation. I did not want to spill blood illegitimately because we must also answer to God. So my order was that this operation should be completed without bloodshed. If the planning is good then there is no need for shooting. I told my officers that even if they had to fire in self-defense they were not to fire without my orders. By the grace of God, no one received even a scratch. People say all sorts of things. If we could have shot anyone we wished on 4 July, why would we kill anyone later? In addition to this order, I also gave the order that if anyone disobeyed the orders of the person in charge of the operation, he too would be shot. I am proud that the Pakistani Army carried out this operation with complete discipline, and there was no unfavorable incident.

HURMAT: Do you feel that the planning for Operation Fair Play was easy or difficult?

Chishti: Sir, this is very difficult work, extremely difficult. The army operates on orders. There are two kinds of orders, written and spoken. When one receives the order for a coup and it succeeds, then no one thinks what a difficult job it was. But if it is unsuccessful, the whole world knows who loses his neck. If the person giving the order denies that he gave it, the person who obeyed the order has no proof that he was really given an order. Similarly if the person given the order should meet with the government leader who is to be deprived of power there may be treachery. This is a job for a person of great character. In such a delicate matter, the planning should be 100 percent successful. It can be so only when as few people as possible know about it. Our greatest problem was how to arrest the prime minister. Bhutto was an extremely clever individual. He could have disguised himself and fled from the prime minister's house, and if those who had gone to arrest him had not recognized him, the entire operation would have failed. In addition, he had forcibly purchased the loyalty of the guards who were at the prime minister's house at that time. They had been given land and other rewards. In addition, there was a combined guard of police and army there. Under these conditions, it is proof of the best planning that we were able to enter the prime minister's house, reach the prime minister and arrest him without firing a shot.

HURMAT: When did this planning take place?

Chishti: I think I cannot say this at this time. Perhaps some time later I can tell you.

HURMAT: When did the operation begin?

Chishti: A coup usually begins when the means by which the government can reach the people collapse, so that they cannot give an order that would reach

the people. Since the radio and television are means by which links with the people are established, the operation is done after the radio and TV programs end. Our operation began after the radio and TV closed down and was completed before 6:00 am.

HURMAT: Some people think the conditions in the country did not warrant the promulgation of martial law. What do you think?

Chishti: Yes, some people say conditions were not favorable for martial law. This was just General Chishti's plan. First of all, since you have mentioned Maulana Kausar Niyazi, who was an important minister in the previous government, you know that he himself says that conditions were ruinous and it seemed as though we were warring with nature. Since the previous government was not prepared to correct the situation, the army had to correct it. I have already said that when martial law was promulgated there was rejoicing in the country and people distributed sweets. This shows that conditions were completely favorable. Second, I carried out this operation under the orders of the chief of staff. He can better clarify what conditions forced him to give the order in this regard.

HURMAT: Did you meet with the leaders after the operation was complete?

Chishti: I did not meet with any leader. After arresting the leaders of the defunct People's Party and the National Alliance, we put them in the Chaklala Officers Mess. Here I want to correct Maulana Niyazi. He has written that they were taken to General Chishti's corps headquarters. It was not the corps headquarters but the mess. My order was that both parties should be treated with great respect and honor. If there was any complaint that any leader had been treated badly, the officer concerned was to be court-martialed. I feel that national leaders are worthy of respect. I respected them then and do so now. It was my plan that all the leaders should be taken to Murree on the night of 4 July, but Mr Bhutto expressed a wish to spend that night in Rawalpindi, so according to the wish of Mr Bhutto, he was put in the prime minister's house; similarly, the other leaders were also in Pindi that night and taken to Murree the next day.

HURMAT: There is a great deal of discussion these days about the role of the army in the future affairs of the country. Would you care to express your thoughts in this regard?

Chishti: I would like to answer this question in detail. It cannot be done today. Sometime later I will discuss this subject in detail with you.

HURMAT: Thank you, General.

Chishti: Thank you.

ELECTORAL ROLLS UPGRADING BEGINS

Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Sep 9--The Election Commission of Pakistan today launched a comprehensive programme for updating the existing electoral rolls in the country.

The operation will be completed by the middle of December. The existing electoral rolls were put on display at more than 40,000 centres throughout the country. The rolls would remain on display for a month and a half for inspection by people to enable them to apply for the inclusion of their names or deletion or correction of wrong entries therein.

Special teams have been formed to visit these display centres to check that the rolls have actually been displayed at these places.

All the Registration Officers and the Assistant Registration Officers have been given copies of the manual of instructions for updating the electoral rolls.

The process of updating the electoral rolls is being carried out by three devices: by including the fresh names of those who are eligible to become voters, by deleting the names of those who have expired or are held ineligible when objected to and making corrections of particulars relating to a certain name, error about which is pointed out and accepted by the Registration Officer.

For every device, there is a separate application form, separate for the Muslims as well as for the non-Muslims. Through these three methods, the Election Commission aims at increasing the accuracy of the rolls and making them as authentic as possible.

Today Mr Justice S.A. Nusrat, Chief Election Commissioner, visited the display centre set up in the office of Registration and Assistant Registration Officer at Thatta.

Mr Justice Nusrat asked the official concerned to extend full help to the general public.

He expressed full satisfaction on the work of display centre at Thatta.

CSO: 4220/361

CONCERN OVER BANK ROBBERIES EXPRESSED

Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] The spate of robberies and crimes of various kinds which have in recent times shaken this city--although the rest of the country has not been spared either--might well force people to change habits. Some deviations from the usual carefree patterns of the city are already visible, as people have begun to avoid the more deserted areas at nights and generally become more security conscious. However, one change which has been advocated so many times before as being essential has been sadly ignored, and we have had to pay a heavy toll for this neglect. It has been suggested on many occasions that banks for one should adopt modern security measures to guard against hold-ups, which were infrequent some years ago but have become increasingly common in recent times--so much so that they do not cause any particular excitement these days. To banks must be added those organisations which deal regularly in large amounts of cash. In fact, it can even be said of the lax security at financial institutions that it might actually have encouraged the rash of crime with which the country is now faced. If criminals had not found how easy it was to stage holdups, and how easy it also was to avoid subsequent apprehension by the police, boys in their teens or slightly older may not have taken to robberies on a grand scale.

The police certainly deserve to be questioned for its ineffectual performance, but, at the same time, banks and other financial organisations holding or dealing in substantial amounts of cash should also be asked to firm up their security arrangements. There is, of course, no assurance that only large amounts will attract criminals, but they are more likely to, and also more likely to be the cause of violence. Banks at present are 'protected' by an antiquated guard equipped with an even more antiquated weapon, which is usually unfit for use. Organisations in most cases transport very large amounts of money in a very careless manner, on unguarded vehicles which include motorcycles. When this happens on a regular basis, they become obvious targets of robbers.

How exactly a sophisticated security system should operate is a matter for experts to sort out, but a couple of glaring points must be mentioned here. The first of these relates to an efficient alarm system, with the proviso, of course, that there will be an equally efficient response to

it. There must be hidden alarms in financial institutions and other vulnerable organisations, linked to police stations, which in turn should be equipped to respond quickly when an alarm is triggered. This may seem a cumbersome arrangement, but it is followed all over the world and a start must be made here also, and soon. Another obviously vulnerable point is the transport of large amounts of cash. As mentioned earlier, this is highly unsatisfactory and there have been a number of robberies, accompanied by violence, in the last week alone at some stage when money was being transported. Most vulnerable are those organisations whose incoming or outgoing cash forms a regular and easily discernible pattern. It is patently unfair to employees to expose them to the dangers which have now become attendant to such transport of cash. The only solution seems to be the introduction of armoured, or at least heavily guarded, vehicles which, for a fee, will convey cash. There are no private organisations of this kind in the country, which means that financial institutions and other interested parties like insurance companies will have to make a beginning in this area.

CSO: 4220/361

MANPOWER EXPORT MONOPOLY SEEN WEAKENING

Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 16

[Text]

Pakistan's monopoly in manpower export to the Middle East is weakening as India, Bangladesh, Thailand and South Korea are competing with it at cheaper labour rates.

This was stated last night by Brig. (ret'd) M.M.A. (Hesky) Baig, Chairman of the Pakistan Overseas Employment Promoters Association, at a Press conference at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Through official agencies, over 1.5 million Pakistanis have gone out for jobs in the Middle East and they are contributing approximately 3.2 billion dollars annually, he said.

"Unless our Government gives top priority to the problems facing the private sector and the Overseas Employment Promoters Association, this lucrative source of foreign exchange could be eroded substantially", Brig. Hesky Baig said.

Some of the incentive and concessions he asked on behalf of 350 licenced recruiting agencies are:

—The cash security deposit fee of Rs 100,000 be reduced and in the form of savings certificates and

other government bonds. At the present rate, the Government is earning from the deposits Rs 35 million, besides adding Rs 1.75 million annually to the deposits in the form of annual licence renewal charges per year;

—The service charges be raised from Rs 1450 to Rs 3000 or equal to one month's salary of the immigrant and tax rebates on the charges;

—The intending immigrants be asked to pay one way ticket instead of asking the employer to pay for it, because in other countries, it is the other way round;

—The Overseas Employees Promoters be allowed to retain the lists of tested and approved workers to avoid wastage of time in case the same categories of workers are wanted by the employers;

—The licences should be renewed automatically or issued for five years;

—No suspension or cancellation of licences be made without a full legal enquiry; and

—Fake "recruiting agencies" should be eliminated by harsh punishments.

CSO: 4220/361

BRIEFS

SUMMONS FOR BHUTTO'S SONS--Lahore, Sep 9--Messrs Murtaza Bhutto, Shahnawaz Bhutto and Sohail Aziz Sethi have been directed to appear before the Summary Military Court No 37, Lahore. According to a Press release issued here today, the accused persons involved in case FIR 216, dated Sept 25 '81, Police Station, Model Town, Lahore, under Sections 302/307/34/109 PPC under 4/5 Explosive Substantive Act, have been directed to appear before the Summary Military Court No 37, Race Course Road, Lahore, on Sept 25, 1982, at 0900 hours. If they failed to appear before the said Summary Military Court No 37, on the above-mentioned date and time, they will be proceeded against according to law, the Press release added. The Particulars of the accused are as follows: Mr Murtaza Bhutto, s/o the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, r/o Larkana, Sind, now residing at Kabul, Afghanistan. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 1]

NEW SECTOR 2 DMLA--In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of Martial Law Order No 3, issued by Chief Martial Law Administrator, Lt-Gen S.M. Abbasi, Martial Law Administrator Zone 'C' has appointed Brig M.M. Jalal-ud-din to act as and perform the functions of Deputy Martial Law Administrator Sector No 2, Hyderabad Division, from Sept 9, till assumption of duty by Maj-Gen Hakeem Arshad Qureshi. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 10]

PAKISTAN STEEL'S OFFER--Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation has offered the private sector to collaborate in setting up a number of down-stream projects based on the utilization of principal products and by-products of the Steel Mill, it is learnt. The offer has identified half a dozen projects for this purpose viz: (i) Tinfree plate and tin plate manufacturing plant; (ii) Large diameter M.S. steel pipes manufacturing plant; (iii) Blast furnace slag cement manufacturing plant; (iv) Blast furnace slag blocks manufacturing unit; (v) Slag wool manufacturing plant; (vi) Coal tar fractionalisation plant. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 13]

DEMAND FOR LEADERS' RELEASE--Sukkur, Sep 9--Maulana Mohammed Murad, central leader of defunct Jamiata Ulemae Islam, today demanded the release of Maulana Fazlur Rehman, Maulana Mohammed Khan Shehrani, Miss Benazir Bhutto, Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Mr Rasool Bux Paleejo and Jam Sadiq. He maintained that their detention is an un-Islamic

act. In a statement he said that if 1973 Constitution was not restored, the country would face grave crisis. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 14]

IDENTITY CARDS FOR LAWYERS--Every practising lawyer in Sind will have to obtain an Identity Card from the Sind Bar Council, according to an announcement from the Council yesterday. Practising lawyers have to apply within 90 days from July one, 1982 for the issuance of the card. If an advocate fails to obtain his identity card within prescribed time, his name shall be struck off from the roll of advocates after giving him notice u/s 34 of the Bar Council Act, and hearing him. It will be obligatory for every lawyer to quote/print his registration number allowed by the Sind Bar Council, on his letter pad and 'Vakalat Nama', the announcement added. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 16]

KASHMIRI LEADERS' RELEASE URGED--Lahore, 9 Sep--The Lahore High Court Bar Association has demanded the immediate release of Sardar Abdul Qaiyum and Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim former Presidents of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and some other Kashmiri leaders detained a couple of days ago. In a resolution adopted today, the Association noted that the detained leaders were great patriots, who had made great contribution to the Kashmir freedom struggle. The government should not ignore the fact that Kashmir was a very sensitive area. The resolution demanded that representative government should be set up in Azad Kashmir to promote confidence and sense of participation among the people. Through another resolution the Association urged the Government to release Mr Abdur Rashid Qureshi advocate, or the PDP. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 82 p 16]

CSO: 4220/361

EDITORIAL URGES FRIENDLY PERSUASION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] The story said the raid on the Social Action Center in Catbalogan was conducted, resulting in the arrest of a nun and two other persons, after several months of surveillance by military intelligence.

That part of the story shows how government policy can widen rather than close the gulf between the government and certain people who are admittedly anti-government.

What should have been done was as government operatives started noting anti-government activities at the center they or higher authorities should have talked to the people at the center and engaged them in a dialogue.

What the government men did was to note the activities for several months and then without warning raided the place, telling the people therein in effect, "Huli kayo!"

The military cannot be blamed. They were complying with standard operating procedure. But the policy under which they operated suffered from the serious flaw of tolerating strict absence of dialogue that could reconcile Filipinos of conflicting political persuasions.

The policy seems to place more stock in physical and legal powers and less in winning hearts and minds. It seems to have given up hope on the reconcilability of Filipinos with Filipinos.

Such policy is risky if consistently applied in the provinces, because it is possible that arrested people, including members of the clergy, have a sizeable following. Their followers can be alienated from the government.

For a long time, we have been talking about human rights. But even assuming there are no rights violations, scrupulous conduct alone does not solve the problem of dissidence.

Arrests and prosecutions can be minimized by friendly persuasion and open discussion between government representatives and those who have complaints against the government.

CSO: 4220/363

GUARANTEE FOR FOREIGN LOANS EXTENDED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Sep 82 p 12

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text] The borrowing capacity of the National Development Company (NDC), the government investment firm, from foreign sources has been considerably bolstered by a new decree which expressly extended the guarantee of the national government to secure the obligations of NDC.

Sources said the new decree cleared once and for all the uncertainty raised by foreign bankers about how secure their lendings were to the government firm.

They said it also answered possible doubts by foreign lenders on the issue of whether their loans could be taken up by the government if and when NDC is unable to pay them.

Earlier this year, NDC attempted to raise some \$250 million in the Euro-dollar markets to finance the requirements for the various big projects that NDC is now undertaking.

The government firm was unsuccessful in getting the credit because foreign bankers were offering it terms which were much stiffer than those being given to other government corporations.

Bankers also expressed reservations about the full backing and credit of the national government to secure the obligations incurred by NDC which, so far, has no track record yet in the international banking community as a borrower.

This prompted the NDC to secure an opinion from the Minister of Justice which ruled that foreign loans incurred by NDC carry the full backing and credit of the national government, it being a firm owned and controlled by the government.

As the one in charge with the implementation of the 11 major industrial projects and the rehabilitation of a number of private companies, NDC needs substantial foreign loans in the next couple of years to be able to carry out those undertakings.

Under P.D. No. 1846 which was signed June 26, 1982, it was expressly provided that the payment of all loans, credits and other indebtedness contracted by NDC "shall be and are hereby fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Republic of the Philippines."

It further provided that the "obligations of the Republic of the Philippines as guarantor...shall be absolute and unconditional, and shall not be contingent or conditioned upon the pursuit of any right or remedy against the company or its assets or against any other person or against any collateral security for or other guarantee of the obligations of the company."

CSO: 4220/362

COLUMNIST CONSIDERS COST OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla]

[Text] From the military point of view violent dissidence here cannot be considered significant. It has often been stated that it is under control. Indeed, not one barangay in the country is under rebel control.

But the seriousness of the problem lies partly in the continuing loss of lives and partly in the effects of the killings on the social fabric.

Hardly a day passes that no soldiers, rebels, civilian home defense personnel, suspected informers and innocent civilians are not reported killed in this grim political struggle.

If the deaths are by themselves deplorable, their psychological effects on the population are cause for worry. Somehow, people pray that the conflict does not worsen. The trouble is there has been no development to nurture the hope.

People who have had the opportunity to ponder the problem are tempted to ask why it could have happened in a country that is otherwise blessed with many good things in life.

Filipinos are proud of their high literacy rate, their system of universal education, individual freedoms, religions, cultural heritage, and so on. All those things argue strongly in favor of political integrity.

But in this part of the world, with the notable exception of Kampuchea, this is the only country where people die almost every day as the forces of government and the dissidents fight each other without letup.

We are reminded of the rebel-infested regions of Thailand, Burma, and Malaysia. But the death rates in those remote places do not match the mortality rate in Philippine provinces.

Here it seems the death rate is taken for granted, as if the grim statistics hold no implication for the families of soldiers and rebels slain in combat,

as if there is no chance that the hurt will be engraved in memory and that memory cannot give momentum to a conflict that can destroy the social fabric.

In its capacity as pater familias, the government can formulate any kind of solution to stop the bloodshed.

About the middle of the last decade, the Argentine government decided on a hard line against the dissidents, matching terror for terror. In the years following the advent of military rule, the government of Chile decided on mass liquidation.

A lot of unfavorable things have been said about the Polish government during martial law, but reading the news accounts one cannot help but conclude that while the government has been severe it has opted for mass arrests, rather than for mass liquidation.

That is a totally different policy from Iran's under the present regime, which summarily tries suspected enemies of the state and executes them.

Philippine conditions and the overall policy with regard to armed dissidence are another story. Here the soldiers search for the rebels. Rebels are either arrested or killed in combat. If arrested, they are tried. There are people who have been sentenced to death, but the sentences are not carried out for one reason or another. Death does not occur in the course of the adjudication of the criminal cases, but in ambushes and combat in the field.

Soldiers get killed just by riding on buses, which shows the seriousness with which the dissidents pursue their mission.

Some men of the cloth have joined the rebel ranks, and this shows the seriousness of the political struggle.

Under the law, those priests are wrong. But from their philosophy of life, they think they are right. In those cases, must death necessarily be the arbiter?

Is there no mode of settlement that transcends the essentially short-sighted logic of political violence?

Since the government is the pater familias, it is up to it to think of a way of eliminating the sources of instability while saving human lives.

And it is not enough to confine our thoughts to the present, which is exacting a heavy toll. Let us also think of future possibilities. If, for example, this killing business drags on for many more years, it is not logical to assume that it will have no adverse effect on the political situation.

GAS RESERVOIRS FOUND OFF PALAWAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by Ray Enano]

[Text] Phillips Petroleum and Pilipinas Shell Petroleum, Inc. struck a relatively "huge" gas reservoir after completing four drill stem tests at the San Martin A-IX well off northwest Palawan island.

A drilling bulletin from the bureau of energy development (BED) stated that the first DST, which was an open hole test recorded the flow of gas at a rate of 20 million cubic feet while the fourth test revealed a rate of nine million cubic feet of gas per day.

The second and third tests, meanwhile, were conducted at the water zone of the well and recovered nothing but formation water.

With the completion of the tests, the Phillips joint venture started plugging the well temporarily for possible re-entry in the future.

The results of the tests are still being evaluated by Phillips in connection with the overall study on the economic feasibility of exploiting the San Martin gas discovery.

Sources in the industry said that the San Martin gas rate is by far the largest recorded in the country.

The same sources explained that if it were oil instead of gas, the well could have been easily commercially exploited. The gas discovery has an equivalent of over 20,000 barrels per day.

Phillips is still studying the possibility of developing the well on a commercial scale since San Martin A-IX was drilled to a depth of 1,100 feet of water before reaching a total depth of 4,282 feet.

According to sources, initial findings show that the discovery is not big enough to commercially develop the well considering the present low price of gas.

Moreover, the sources said developing the well in the deep water area is capital-intensive since it needs an equipment to "refrigerate" the stored gas.

San Martin A-IX is the 16th well drilled by Phillips and Shell and the first discovery to be considered significant. Drilling the San Martin well on a deep water has cost the two parties some \$12 million.

CSO: 4220/362

PHILIPPINES

NPA'S SLAIN IN BICOL, QUEZON ENCOUNTERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Sep 82 p 36

[Text] Camp Nakar, Lucena City, Aug 31--Six New People's Army men were killed and several high powered weapons, including one M-16 armalite rifle, were taken by government troops in an encounter in Quezon province and in Camarines Norte.

Lt Col Recaredo A. Sarmiento II, Quezon PC commander in his report to Brig Gen Andres B. Ramos, PC/INP Recom 4 chief here, said that a group of "Samahang Yunit Pang-propaganda" of the NPA under one "Ka Santiago" reportedly operating in Calauag and Tagkawayan towns were surprised by elements of the 232nd PC company under Major George Alino.

Major Alino informed Col Sarmiento that two of his junior officers, Lts Romeo P. Sebastian and Ed Samuco engaged the group of Ka Santiago in a gunbattle along the national highway in barangay Bantulinao, Calauag, Quezon, killing one NPA identified only as "Ka Minong."

Taken from the dead NPA were one M-16 armalite rifle several magazines and 66 rounds of ammunition of M-16 rifle, binocular and several empty shells of various caliber.

CSO: 4220/362

MAGAT DAM INAUGURATION IN OCTOBER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] Ramon, Isabela, Sep 2--The National Irrigation Administration (NIA) will be taking giant steps towards the realization of its goals of an envisioned "irrigation age" when it formally inaugurates next month the ₱3.5-billion Magat high dam here.

With the completion of the Magat high dam, resettlement, and reservoir, the multi-purpose project will stand out as the largest water resource development project in Southeast Asia.

Benjamin V. Viola, project manager, said the project of the NIA in Northern Luzon was officially launched on May 7, 1975, when President Marcos signed Presidential Decree No 693.

Engineer Viola said implementation of the Magat river multi-purpose project (MRMP) was based on a preliminary study conducted in 1973 by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) with the assistance of the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The project was jointly financed by the Philippine government and the World Bank which extended a \$150-million loan to meet its foreign exchange requirement.

Engineer Ramon S. Palomares, senior assistant project manager, said technical assistance was provided by a group of engineering consultants known as ESED as required in the loan agreement.

In addition, a specialist international board consultants assisted in the review of project implementation.

Engineer Palomares said the principal features of the MRMP is the construction of the Magat high dam and reservoir of Planas, Ramon, Isabela, six kilometers upstream of the present Maris dam.

It will also have the following features: a main dam standing 114 meters above the Magat stream bed with a crest length of 4,160 meters, a spillway

500 meters long and 164 meters wide with a discharge capacity of 30,600 cubic meters of water per second, making it seven times greater than the Pantabangan flood spillway capacity; and a 45-square-kilometer reservoir capable of storing 1.25 billion cubic meters of water a full supply level.

Engineer Melecio M. Canapi, chief, dam division, said the project is designed to provide a dependable water supply for year-round irrigation to 102,000 hectares of agricultural lands in Isabela, Quirino and Ifugao provinces; 540 mega-watts of hydroelectric power; domestic and industrial water supply; fish conservation and recreational facilities.

CSO: 4220/362

PHILIPPINES

NPA, MNLF MEN YIELD IN MINDANAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] Zamboanga City, Sep 2--More members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the New People's Army (NPA) in Southern Philippines have surrendered to the government as a result of the military's continued campaign to win back to the fold of the government misguided elements in remote areas in the region.

The biggest rebel group surrendered last Friday, Aug. 27, to Brig Gen Cirilo Bueno, Jr., 9th PC-INP regional commander in a ceremony at the PC provincial command headquarters in Dipolog city.

The 1,045 NPAs were presented to General Bueno by Lt Col Ricardo Soguilon, Zamboanga del Norte, PC provincial commander.

Soguilon said the rebels had operated in the hinterlands of the municipalities of Roxas, Katipunan, Manukan, Bunot Siayan and Sitagan, all in Zamboanga del Norte.

They yielded 40 firearms and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

The Zamboanga del Norte PC provincial command in coordination with municipal and barangay officials negotiated the surrender of the NPAs and their supporters.

Present during the ceremony were Governor Alberto Ubay, Batasang Pambansa Assemblyman Guardson Lood, Regional Assemblyman Mariano Macias, Dipolog City Mayor Roseller Barinaga, and other mayors.

Also present were military officers headed by Col Madrino Munoz, commanding officer of the Army's 4th Infantry (Diamond) Division; and Colonel Augusto Narag, commanding officer of the 1/4 Brigade of the Philippine Army.

CSO: 4220/362

FUNDS FOR MINANAO INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] Marawi City, Sep 2--Minister Jesus H. Hipolito of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) announced yesterday that the government has set aside ₱13.01 billion in the next five years for the development of Mindanao.

Starting next year, the ministry will intensify the infrastructure development of Mindanao with ₱5.89 billion going to Regions 9 and 12, he said.

Hipolito spelled out the government infrastructure program for Mindanao in a speech during the 21st anniversary of the Mindanao State University.

He said that since Sept. 11, 1972, some 11,300 kilometers of new roads have been constructed or improved and 18,800 lineal meters of bridges built in Mandanao.

This has increased the road density in this region from zero to 0.52 kilometer per square kilometer of land area, and from 3.08 to as high as 4.58 kilometers per 1,000 inhabitants.

All this cost the government ₱2.25 billion plus another ₱2.10 billion for road maintenance, Hipolito said.

He added that the government poured billions of pesos more in other projects like flood control, ports and harbors, irrigation, airports, water supply, health centers, hospitals, and school buildings.

During the years 1972 to 1981, infrastructure investments in Mindanao, particularly Regions 9 and 12, totalled ₱1.25 billion.

This year, another ₱795 million has been programmed as capital outlays in the two regions, he said.

Hipolito said that at no other time in history has there been such financial and human resources channelled by the government to the development of Mindanao.

The minister said of the four regions of Mindanao, Regions 9, 11, and 12 have received a total of 2,730 classrooms and 624 school buildings at a cost of ₱89.3 million.

For 1982, Hipolito said, the government hopes to construct about 5,500 school buildings or a total of 16,500 classrooms costing ₱580 million.

Southern Philippines, he said, will get ₱137.5 million, the second biggest allocation in the schoolbuilding program next only to that of Luzon.

Hipolito was conferred an honorary doctorate in engineering by the MSU board of regents. The title was conferred on him by MSU president Ali Dimaporo.

The city of Marawi under mayor Omar Dianalan conferred on Hipolito the royal title of sultan. He was proclaimed as "sultan mangompia" (achiever) and was adopted son of this Islamic city.

CSO: 4220/362

REIGN OF TERROR IN AKLAN PROVINCE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Sep 82 p 36

[Article by Ramon Tulfo]

[Text] Reliable sources say Aklan's provincial governor, vice governor, a senior board member, the mayor of the capital town of Kalibo, and the town's police chief have sought refuge in Manila and elsewhere because of the alleged reign of terror in that province. Sixty goons "imported" from Iloilo and Metro Manila are reportedly lording it over the entire province. The goons were allegedly brought into Aklan to oversee big-time gambling and prostitution in Kalibo. The man who reportedly brought them in has created a monster out of these goons because they would no longer obey him.

At least four killings in recent weeks have been attributed to these goons. Their victims were the assistant PC provincial commander; Antonio Lim, reportedly a member of the group, who was liquidated after he quarreled with gangmates on the sharing of loots; a student from Iloilo who was allegedly mistaken for the slain assistant provincial commander's relative; and a man named Rasco, who fought with a member of the group he suspected of playing around with his wife.

If there is one "good side" about the goons, the sources said, it is that they act as vigilantes. Since they started their activities, PC soldiers and policemen who beat up civilians or fire their guns indiscriminately have mended their ways. These once-abusive policemen and troopers cower in fear at the sight of the goons, the sources said.

CSO: 4220/362

PHILIPPINES

CHDF FORCES BEEFED UP IN CAG AYAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan, Sep 3--More Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) men will be fielded in various parts of Cagayan Valley to beef up the government's anti-insurgency drive.

Col Thomas Manlongat, deputy commander for Region II, said the move was taken in response to an appeal by local officials in the wake of a reported buildup of the New People's Army (NPA) in the area.

NPA strongholds are reportedly found in remote barangays of Cagayan, upper Kalinga, eastern Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Ifugao.

In a meeting with military officials in the region, the local leaders agreed on conducting more frequent dialogues with the people "to abort the creeping influence of subversive elements in the area."

The dialogue, they said, should be held even in areas where the residents are "ideologically swayed" by the NPA.

Isabela Gov. Faustino N. Dy, who is also chairman of the Regional Development Council (RDC) and presidential action officer for development (PRAO), noted the increasing "ideological persuasion" by the NPAs and warned against the dangers posed by the rebels' preachings.

He stressed that dialogues "still remain as the keystone that shaped the people's trust and confidence in government." He urged that these must not be carried out as an official responsibility.

Cagayan Gov. Justiniano Cortez said authorities must also contend with various groups in the peace and order campaign, pointing out that "those with ideological orientation and pseudo-dissidents who are plain bandits have been confusing peace negotiators."

The Isabela governor noted that clergy members have lately become active in supporting the government's various development programs. He cited the church sector's involvement in the expropriated haciendas in San Antonio, Ilagan, and Sta. Isabel in Reina Mercedes town, both in Isabela.

The two haciendas, through the Ministry of Agrarian Reform (MAR), have been turned over to the tenants.

CSO: 4220/362

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY ARRESTS NUN IN SAMAR RAID

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Military intelligence men arrested a nun and two other persons in a raid Thursday on the Social Action Center in Catbalogan, Western Samar, the Ministry of Defense announced yesterday.

The arrest of Sr. Helena Gutierrez, Juanito Delamida, and Antonio Asistio, all of SAC, was reported by Brig Gen Salvador Mison, Eastern Command (Eascom) chief, to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The Eascom is also looking for six other church officials, namely, Fr. Edgardo Kangleon, SAC director; Msgr. Norberto Hacbang, parish priest of Catbalogan; Sr. Thelma Lauron, Sr. Ludivina Davantes, Don Mabulay, and Teodoro Reyes, all connected with the center.

The SAC was raided by Eascom operatives led by Lt Col Hernani Figueroa, chief of Eascom intelligence, with a search warrant issued by Judge Wenceslao Polo of the Samar court of first instance.

Mison said documents, propaganda materials, printing paraphernalia, and a .22-caliber Smith and Wesson magnum revolver were seized.

Mison said the search was conducted after several months of surveillance of activities at the center.

He said the center had become a hub of underground activities by known radical priests in the area.

Msgr. Hacbang, Fr. Kangleon, Sisters Thelma and Ludivina, Mabulay, and Reyes eluded arrest as they were not at the center when the raiders came.

Figueroa told the Bulletin the church officials arrested and those being hunted have been charged in court with subversion, inciting to rebellion, and illegal possession of firearm.

He said intelligence findings showed the center served as a propaganda base against the government.

Figueroa, however, would not say whether the radical priests at the center were the ones referred to as "rebel priests" by a Samar bishop.

CSO: 4220/362

MOST FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOANS IN DOLLARS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] About \$9 billion or 78 per cent of the country's outstanding fixed-term foreign borrowings of \$11.56 billion at the end of the first quarter are payable in US dollars and some \$1.84 billion or 16 per cent are payable in Japanese yen.

The rest are payable in French francs (\$177 million or two per cent), deutschemarks (\$161 million or one per cent), English pound sterling (\$96 million or one per cent).

Some \$229 million are payable in other currencies outside of the five above.

Figures released by the Central Bank yesterday showed that \$6.91 billion or 60 per cent of the total fixed-term credit went to the public sector and 40 per cent to the private sector.

Of the \$6.91 billion public sector borrowings, \$3.785 billion went to the government and its agencies and \$2.857 billion to government-owned and controlled corporations. The Central Bank got \$266 million while local governments received \$2 million.

In compliance with CB policy restructuring external borrowings toward long-term maturities, long-term debts increased from 91.4 per cent to 91.6 per cent. The remaining debts have short-term and medium-term maturities.

It was observed that the borrowing costs of the loans are "relatively favorable considering that about 59 per cent of the total fixed-term debt carry fixed interest rates averaging 6.85 per cent." Forty-one per cent of the loans have floating interest rates with an average spread of 1.03 per cent.

The CB reported that transactions during the first quarter of this year resulted in a net outflow of \$29 million as total principal and interest payments of ₱395 million exceeded loan availments of \$366 million.

CSO: 4220/362

PHILIPPINES

LOAN NEEDED FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Sep 82 p 18

[Text] Some \$450 million additional foreign exchange cost for the nuclear power plant project now under construction in Bataan may have to be raised in a package combining loans and guarantees from the Export-Import Bank of the United States and a new commercial loan from American banks, sources at the National Power Corporation disclosed the other day.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata recently stated that an additional \$450 million will be raised next year for the nuclear project.

He confirmed that the Philippines will ask the US Eximbank to help raise the additional amount needed to complete the construction of the 625-mega-watt power plant in Bataan whose reactor and other equipment were supplied by the Westinghouse Electric International Corporation.

The cost of the project, which was began in 1977, had gone up considerably from the original estimates due to construction delays, cost overrun and interest charges on the loans contracted so far amounting to almost \$1.0 billion.

The additional safety features demanded by the Philippine government from the supplier also jacked up the price of the project.

When completed in 1985, the nuclear project, the country's first, is expected to supply 30 per cent of the electric power requirement for the Luzon grid by that time.

Sources at the NPC added that the Philippines may have to ask the American Export-Import Bank to put up an additional direct loan of \$250 million for the nuclear project.

They added that the balance of \$200 million may have to be obtained from commercial loans from American banks backed up by a guarantee by either the Philippine government or the Eximbank.

Eximbank originally extended some \$250 million in direct loans and \$365 million in guarantees for the nuclear power plant project.

CSO: 4220/363

MNLF COMMANDER KILLED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Sep 82 p 40

[Text] Zamboanga City, Sep 4--A high ranking foreign-trained Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) commander, tagged as the chief of this city's MNLF sabotage group, was killed by still unknown gunmen, according to the Southern command (Southcom) intelligence unit under Col. Rolando Q. de Guzman.

De Guzman identified the slain MNLF commander as Mohamad Arala, 25, alias Commander Wally. Report said that Wally was about to enter his house in barangay Sta. Cruz, near the new city market when gunmen fired at him from behind. He died on the spot.

De Guzman said Wally was shot at around 10:30 p.m. last Sept. 1.

Wally's mother-in-law is the sister of Nur Misuari, self-proclaimed leader of the Southern Philippines Muslim secessionists.

About a month ago, this correspondent was able to interview the victim somewhere in the city.

Wally told Bulletin that there was the MNLF really planned to conduct massive terrorism in Mindanao and in Metro Manila, on the instructions of the MNLF chief of staff Melham Alam. Together with other MNLF and Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) leaders, Alam is staying in a neighboring Asian country.

He said the MNLF chief of staff convened a conference in Jampiras, Sabah, last April 18.

Discussed, Wally said, were plans to conduct simultaneous raids on principal targets in Basilan, Davao, Cotabato, Iligan, and Cagayan de Oro cities, and in Metro Manila, and stockpile and distribute supplies.

Wally added that the MNLF operation is a test mission to be carried out by MNLF urban guerilla forces, mostly under "Operation Command Zapata."

CSO: 4220/363

CHURCH OFFICIAL DENIES SUBVERSIVE LABEL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Sep 82 p 28

[Text] The vicar general of the diocese of Calbayog, Samar, has disclaimed participation in subversive or rebellious activities in denying reports that he had eluded arrest when military intelligence agents raided the Calbayog Social Action Center and arrested a nun and two lay workers.

Msgr. Nicolas Hacbang, who is also parish priest of Catbalogan, said he was in Manila at the time of the raid, on invitation of the Catbalogan Metro Manila Residents' Association, to say mass to celebrate the feast of Saint Bartholomew, their patron saint.

Hacbang said that his duties as vicar general, parish priest, and chaplain of the Association of Small Fishermen of Samar "take up all of my time and I cannot have any more time to spare for subversion and rebellion."

"I have never made any utterance that would incite people to overthrow the government and I have never taken up nor have I told anyone to do the same. Fishermen all over Samar will attest to this."

Those arrested, and those who reportedly eluded arrest, he said, "are performing functions in the Catholic apostolate and it would be hard to think that they would all involve themselves in a concerted move to overthrow the government."

"To believe otherwise," he declared, "would be to say that subversion and rebellion are tolerated or even encouraged within the three dioceses of Samar and that of Palo, Leyte."

CSO: 4220/363

PHILIPPINES

EXPLOSIVES EXPORTS TO MALAYSIA, THAILAND

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] The Philippines will be for the first time, be exporting emulsion explosives beginning this month.

The series of shipments worth around P5 million will be made by Nobel Philippines, initially, to Malaysia and Thailand.

The firm is a pioneer joint venture between the Nitro Nobel Group, the late Alfred Nobel's first company, and local investors headed by Republic Glass Corp.

Before Nobel started producing emulsion explosives at its plant in Balanga, Bataan, the Philippines was importing annually an average of \$15-million worth of ammonium nitrate, the main raw material for industrial explosives.

Negotiations for the export of still undetermined volume is now going on with an importer in Indonesia.

The emulsion explosives--made of ammonium nitrate--is being produced by Nobel Philippines at the rate of 4,000 metric tons a year.

The Bataan plant is an adjunct of the multi-million dollar ammonium nitrate project Nobel will commission early next year in Bacong, Negros Oriental. The two plants cost the investors around P300 million.

An official of the company said that emulsion explosives has been accepted in the local market as indicated by the regular orders placed by some 25 customers, 20 of which are mining firms. The other five are construction companies.

CSO: 4220/363

PHILIPPINES

WORKER'S REMITTANCES SHORT OF EXPECTATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Sep 82 p 26

[Text] Foreign exchange remittances of Filipino contract workers overseas have fallen short of estimates, according to the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP).

Comparing data obtained by the Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies (ILMS) from the Central Bank with Labor Statistics Service (LSS) estimates, the PDCP said actual remittances differ considerably.

In its Philippine Business Review for the second quarter of 1982, PDCP pointed out that for the three-year period 1978 to 1980, the country lost a total of \$35.5 million in remittance shortfalls.

In 1979 alone, it said, a loss of \$70.2 million was observed due to actual remittances of \$365 million fell short of the expected \$435.2 million.

This deficit could not be compensated for by the \$34.7 million total surplus of actual remittances over estimates for 1978 and 1980, it explained.

If data from the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) survey would be considered, the cumulative loss from 1978 to 1981 would grow to an astonishing \$305.5 million, it said.

Moreover, other data of the ILMS, based this time on expected remittances calculated by the Bureau of Employment Services (BES) of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE), showed that the country experienced remittance shortfalls of \$82.5 million, \$321.1 million and \$352.6 million in 1978, 1979 and 1980, respectively.

This brought the cumulative loss to an even larger \$756.2 million for the three-year period.

Such a leakage of foreign exchange was due to the following factors:

--Many workers mistrust the banking system because the delays in clearing their checks has resulted in severe difficulties for their beneficiaries.

--A thriving dollar black market attracts many workers to bring their dollars through informal channels.

--The lack of control over foreign employers by MOLE cannot ensure adherence to the remittance system.

The PDCP review said it was only in mid-1982 that recruiters of land-based workers were required to forward copies of payroll sheets from their foreign principals to the MOLE.

Unless the trend for 1980 continues, the efficacy of the overseas employment program as a tool to alleviate the country's balance of payments problem would considerably be reduced, the PDCP predicted.

CSO: 4220/363

BONTOC RALLY HITS MILITARY ABUSES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Sep 82 p 40

[Article by I. S. Chammag]

[Text] Bontoc, Mt. Province, Sept 5--More than 1,000 tribespeople from the remote barrios of Kalinga-Apayao denounced abuses allegedly committed by military units in their areas in a rally here last Tuesday.

The demonstrators also called for a pullout of the Philippine Army unit in their area. Some of the placards they carried read "Remove the Military from Mountain Province," "Stop military abuses," "Pay for our Carabaos and other Animals which the Soldiers stole," and "Stop Molesting Us and Disturbing the Peace in the villages."

The demonstrators converged in front of the municipal building and marched until the Capitol building where they presented their demands to Gov. Alfredo Gayagay Lamen of Kalinga-Apayao.

They then proceeded to the headquarters of the Constabulary provincial command.

The dialogue did not materialize as the newly installed provincial commander, Col. Henry Acmor, and his assistant, Maj. Leon Badival, were still in Baguio city.

A spokesman of the demonstrators said that they held the protect action because Brig. Gen. Romeo Gatan, Northern Command (Northcom) chief, denied their earlier petitions and demands to stop alleged military abuses in the area.

Igorots living along the Chico river earlier petitioned President Marcos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to remove the PA unit in the Mountain Province for alleged violation of human rights.

Gatan and Acmor denied the allegation.

Meanwhile, Acmor said that a conference will be held on Sept. 7 to counter New People's Army (NPA) propaganda which, he said, is taking advantage of the depressed situation in the area.

The conference will be attended by directors of the different government ministries in Region I and provincial officials headed by Gov. Lamen.

CSO: 4220/363

PHILIPPINES

NPA LEADER, WIFE SURRENDER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Balanga, Bataan, Sept. 6--A top New People's Army commander and his wife surrendered yesterday to Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Feliciano, Bataan PC commander and Bataan Integrated National Police superintendent.

A PC report said the surrender of Anastacio Cerudo, alias Kumander Boyoyoy, and Lolita Quintana, alias Ka Norie, was made through the efforts of barangay Captain Casiano Diaz of Poblacion, Morong, this province.

The report said Cerudo was No 3 man of the NPA hierarchy in Bataan and head of an NPA squad operating in the towns of Hermosa and Orion, while his wife Lolita was secretary of the NPA executive committee.

The PC said that Cerudo was recruited by Celso Magtanong alias Dong and Delia Cortez alias Ka Alma in January, 1978. He was assigned to various key positions before he became a commander.

It was reported that Quintana surrendered to the authorities in December, 1981, but rejoined the NPA when her brother, Fernando Quintana, was killed in an encounter with government troops in barangay Wakas in Pilar last January.

On her return to the NPA camp, she met Cerudo. Their marriage was solemnized by Feliza Timog alias Emma, head of the NPA provincial committee, in a ceremony held at sitio Pasukulan in the town of Abucay, her hometown.

They told Colonel Feliciano that they decided to give up the life of the hunted after the NPA provincial committee allegedly neglected and abandoned them. Their surrender, they said, was bolstered by newspaper reports that surrenderees were not maltreated.

CSO: 4220/363

THIRTY-SEVEN MNLF MEN SURRENDER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Jolo, Sept. 6--Brig. Gen. Godofredo Sta. Ana, commanding general of the 3rd Air Division, Philippine Airforce, formally accepted today the surrender of Commander Ra-il Alibbun and 36 hardcore members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) who had been actively operating in the hills of Luuk, Sulu.

Commander Alibbun's group took advantage of the government's amnesty through the 514th Composite Tactical Squadron headed by its commander, Capt. Salvador Penaflor, after continuous negotiations by Capt. Basaron Kamlong, executive officer of the unit.

During a simple ceremony at the PAF command post in Jolo, Sta. Ana appealed to the rebel returnees to unite as brother Filipinos and uphold and maintain peace and order in the area so that the government's development efforts could be effectively carried out in the Muslim communities of Mindanao.

Sta. Ana said the government under President Marcos is sincerely implementing various reforms as initiated through its development programs. The most recent of which he said, is the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran or KKK livelihood program.

Sta. Ana encouraged the rebel returnees to avail themselves of the KKK loan assistance program so that they can maintain a primary source of income for livelihood.

Commander Alibbun and his followers turned over to the military authorities 2 M-16 Armalite rifles, 20 carbines, 12 garrand rifles all with complete ammunitions.

CSO: 4220/363

PHILIPPINES

REPORT ON REBEL PRIESTS CLARIFIED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Sep 82 p 18

[Text] There seems to be confusion about the reported eight "rebel" priests in the Levte-Samar area. In his report, newsmen Ernie Banawis said that these eight priests were not necessarily against the government. They merely refused to report to the new parishes assigned to them. Because of this defiance, they were branded by their superiors as "rebels" of the church, but this does not mean they have also turned they back against the government.

CSO: 4220/363

MP ELECTION VOTE BUYING SCHEMES DESCRIBED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 23 Aug 82 pp 26-29

[Article: "A Tear In the Pockets of the MPs"]

[Text] Reports on the general election to be held next year and the election method to be used state that the election will be either a divided zone--arranged number or joint zone--single number type of election. The type of election used is an important factor that determines the tactics used by politicians to win votes.

But this is not the final factor that will determine who will win.

The saying "money is king" is a saying that all circles still subscribe to, particularly political circles. Those who have money and a good financial machine will be the ones to enter the final round of the election.

From the table showing the occupations of MPs before they were elected to parliament, it can be seen that most of the MPs were businessmen, that is, they were people with economic influence in the localities. After this come government officials and lawyers since these are professions in which a person can easily gain prestige.

The most important means in the localities are the merchants and businessmen, such as the owners of the rice mills and sawmills, middlemen, construction contractors and government officials, such as the administrative officials, policemen, development officials and public health officials. This provides a good answer to the question of why so many businessmen and government officials are MPs.

Another thing that is important in winning votes is "vote getter." This usually includes teachers, kamnans, village headmen, merchants and middlemen. And whether they intend to or not, the monks are excellent vote getters.

A local banker once told CHATURAT that, besides the very well known MPs, of whom there are very few, most MPs have to spend large amounts of money to obtain a political position.

The amount of money spent by candidates to purchase votes can be estimated roughly by considering the votes won in the election. Most win about 30,000 votes. Approximately 20,000 more are paid money but do not vote or they vote for someone else. There is also the money spent by relatives and friends to purchase votes for the candidate that does not come from the candidate. When all of this is added together, it is estimated that MPs in general who receive 30,000 votes must spend money to purchase about 60,000 votes.

[Candidates] usually begin to distribute this money about 2 months before the election. During the initial period, it is not necessary to throw in large sums to gain votes since the other candidates will turn and attack. Votes are purchased within one zone using one's vote getters.

"During the election period, each person is paid about 50 baht," said a former MP from the lower northeast to CHATURAT. "But the vote getters are usually corrupt and take about half."

Thus, the money spent to purchase votes generally totals about 3 million baht.

Concerning the means of disbursing this money, it must be paid out by the vote getters, who usually include teachers, kamnans, village headmen, local merchants and the commune health official. For each election unit, there will be about two vote getters. Thus, each candidate must have about 300 vote getters. Each vote getter receives money periodically from the candidate along with plans of action. The money received is divided into two parts:

First is the money given to compensate the vote getter for his work. Each receives about 2,000 baht.

Second is the money given for distribution to the villagers.

Thus, the money spent to repay the vote getters for their work totals approximately 600,000 baht. This does not include the "inducement money to work" of the vote getters. Most of the candidates give the election unit [vote getters] a special bonus for enabling them to place first, second or third in the number of votes won since this means that the candidate has a definite chance of being elected. This special bonus is based on a per capita percentage of 5-10 baht per head.

"To win first or second place, they must have at least 80 election units with each unit obtaining approximately 300 votes," said this same former MP. "Altogether, after the election, they have to pay an additional 25,000 baht as 'vote getter inducement' money.

Another important group is the group of people who check on the activities of the vote getters. These people are also called "spies." Their main task is to conceal their identities and ask the villagers which candidate is the most well known in the locality. They then report the strengths and weaknesses of their side to their campaign center. If the candidate is weak in a particular locality, no more money is disbursed to the vote getters there.

"We have to convince them that we do not have any more money. The little money left is kept for personal use as a reward," said a staff officer who had been involved in making election plans three times. "Things are done like this in order to prevent the vote getters from attacking us. We do not disburse any more money until about 10 days before the election, when we go and disburse the money ourselves."

There are four or five spies. They use motorcycles to get around. Each is paid a salary of about 1,500 baht per month and an allowance of 100 baht per day. Also, they are reimbursed for the gasoline purchased. Altogether, the money paid to spies totals around 45,000 baht.

Expenditures for fuel are very great. Two months prior to the election, only one vehicle is used. The candidate uses this vehicle in going out to seek votes. But about 10 days before the election, 10 vehicles must be used. Small pick-up trucks are the most suitable type of vehicle for this work. When this is added to the money spent on gasoline for the motorcycles of the spies and the money spent on engine repairs, the total amount comes to approximately 126,000 baht (each vehicle uses gasoline worth about 600 baht a day).

Another necessary expense is the banquets given for the people and vote getters who drop in at the main campaign centers. Each candidate has about three centers (one center per district). This goes on constantly during the 2 months [prior to the election]. Each candidate must spend about 100,000 baht on dinner parties for those who come just to eat and for those who come on business in the evening each day.

Another large sum of money is spent by the candidate himself. These days, candidates go out to campaign and they must have about 1,000 baht in 10 and 20-baht bills with them in order to give the villagers a little support money and do good deeds as fitting. The person must maintain an appearance of being poor and of helping the poor. In giving money like this, the person's attitude is very important.

Another essential thing for gaining votes is distributing money for public projects such as giving a donation to build a temple pavilion, to dig a water well and to build a road, giving a donation at a funeral and giving offerings to monks. Concerning such expenses, the same former MP from the lower northeast estimated that each candidate must spend about 100,000 baht.

Besides this, there are other expenses during the 2 months prior to the election that the candidate must incur in order to become an MP. These total more than 110,000 baht. Such expenses include money for bodyguards, drivers, cooks and mechanics and money given with affection to certain government officials.

The expenses described above total more than 4 million baht but even this may not be enough to wage a struggle for the Thai parliament. The final movement before the election is the use of various political tactics such as releasing reports that other candidates have been arrested by the police or that they

have been killed. This does not give the other candidates a chance to correct the record since such reports are released the night before the election.

As for other tactics that are used widespreadly in order to win votes, in addition to disbursing money, the candidate must pay money for the following:

First: Buying election units in cases in which the officials assigned to an election unit can "stuff the ballot boxes" for the candidate. The cost of stuffing the ballot boxes is about 100 baht per vote. In general, about five election units can be purchased and the candidate can get about 1,000 "ghost" votes, which cost him about 100,000 baht.

Second: Setting up a stake in order to win over vote getters. The candidate must give someone money to set up a stake in the stronghold of another candidate by giving the candidate who is ahead in the race [odds of] about 2:1. He then uses this trick to get the vote getters of the other candidate to work for him. This is one method used to get vote getters of the other candidate to switch and seek votes for him in order to win the stake. "In my zone last time, (Tat -- headquarters), they had the teachers support them at 2:1. They collected 100,000 baht and played with them. As it turned out, they lost the stake but won the election in that district," said the same former MP to CHATURAT.

Third: For purchasing identity cards. This is often done the night before the election so that the people do not have time to report cards missing. The candidate purchases identity cards in the stronghold of another candidate. The price is about 30-50 baht per card. This is a very frightening way of destroying the opponent's votes.

In spending such large sums of money, it is essential that the candidate have a bank in the province as a base for running the accounts since more than half the money is spent during the last 10 days prior to the election. And almost all of the money used is in the form of 10 and 20-baht bills. Thus, the candidates must have at least one bank to support them.

This top figure calculated for CHATURAT by people in vote-getting circles provides a good picture of the election law, which stipulates that no candidate can spend more than 200,000 baht. This figure in the election law is totally unrealistic in practice.

Another observation is that, concerning the large sums of money that must be spent on the election, in general the candidates from the large political parties will receive only about 100,000 to 200,000 baht from their party. Most of the money is the personal money of the candidate. They also receive financial support from their relatives and friends or supporters. However, the expenditures are enormous. Calculated in economic terms, to make a profit from the principal, in 4 years they must triple the net income before they can say that they have "covered their costs." This is impossible if they are just ordinary MPs who earn around 10,000 baht a month. It may not even be possible for them to recover their expenses even by taking some bribes.

"An MP who is not a minister or secretary to a minister will definitely lose money," said the same news source shaking his head. "[This is true] unless he is involved in certain activities and can use his position as MP as a "lubricant" to help his activities go more smoothly."

Election Expenses (per MP)

Money disbursed to buy votes	3,000,000
Money to employ vote getters	600,000
Vote getter inducement money	25,000
Money for spies	45,000
Gasoline and maintenance	126,000
Leaflets and "ata ao" (in which candidates are running as a three-man team) average per person	40,000
Banquets	90,000
The 10,000 baht per day in cash that the candidate must carry with him	60,000
Public projects	100,000
Other expenses	150,000
Money used to win votes in other ways:	
1. Buying election units	100,000
2. Stake money to create vote getters	200,000
3. Buying identity cards	10,000
Total	4,546,000

Occupation Before Being Elected (Present group of MPs)

Private businessman	140
Government official (regular, retired and state enterprise)	89
Lawyer	36
Farmer	11
Local politician	4
Other (employee, doctor, newspaperman)	11
Not stated	10

Source: RAT SAPHA SAN, Special Issue, September 1981 (plus additional research by CHATURAT.

11943

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CPT CONGRESS DISCUSSED, LOCATION OF LEADERSHIP NOTED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 23 Aug 82 pp 34-37

[Article: "Communist Affairs"]

[Text] The excitement generated by the news of the Fourth Congress of the CPT cannot be compared with that generated by the announcement of government Order 65/1982 or with that generated by the speech of Major General Chaowalit at the Government House last month. It must be compared with the hard announcement made by Lieutenant General Han Linanon, who "threatened to punish" bankers, at the Army Club on 10 August. Concerning Thailand's basic situation at present, it can be said that the CPT is playing a much smaller role in things than it did before. It is clear that the CPT is losing the propaganda and political wars to the military.

CHATURAT is publishing a political report on the situation of the Central Committee because the party itself has not openly issued an announcement in Morse code. For example, the news release printed here, which is from documents disseminated in the towns under the control of the CPT, has not been evaluated to determine whether it is real or just a fabrication.

As for the news release printed here, it can be seen that some changes in wording have been made. For example:

The phrase "based on Marxism-Leninism" replaces the phrase "Marxism-Leninism and the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung," a phrase that was used for half a century.

And instead of not mentioning the party's weaknesses, these are clearly referred to in the following passage: "The congress evaluated and recognized the party's past activities. It pointed out the strengths and weaknesses, the mistakes and the deviationist tendencies that have arisen during various periods in the past 20 years. Its firm intention is to quickly correct the weaknesses existing in the party and in the revolutionary movement."

As for adjusting the party's strategy and tactics, this is not brought out clearly in this document. The only thing is that the principle of having the "countryside surround the cities and finally seizing the cities" is not emphasized as strongly as before. But neither does it clearly express the "2 battlefields,

3 strategic zones" strategy in accord with the analyses made by various analysts. Concerning this, the CPT is still maintaining a secretive attitude. An example is the following passage: "The party must steadfastly carry on an armed struggle with the rural areas serving as its base. It must also carry on an economic and political struggle and other forms of struggle and coordinate these various forms of struggle both in the countryside and in the cities in order to seize state power in the end. The armed struggle in the countryside that the party and patriotic people who love democracy have waged for 17 years has great value for the development of the revolutionary movement. Thus, we must continue and expand this struggle using various forms and methods. At the same time, the importance of the economic, political and other forms of struggle must be stressed in accord with the real situation. These are indispensable."

In plain language, this means that the CPT still regrets things and will continue to carry on the armed struggle for a long time to come. But it has recognized that these other forms of struggle are very important too. This passage in the statement seems rather strange.

One analyst said to CHATURAT that the CPT's leadership organization is probably still composed of conservative communists only. Thus, it was not able to see what the military's game was when the military launched a political offensive by calling on the CPT to lay down its arms and come fight politically in an open democratic system. But the CPT has stubbornly announced that it will continue the armed struggle. And so the military can now claim that the CPT is not being honest with the nation or people and that it does not dare take up the challenge.

"Look. If the CPT announces that it accepts the military's democratic revolution policy and will support the military and if it gradually shows that it will openly fight in a political way by asking the military to show its sincerity by revoking the Communist Suppression Act and passing an act recognizing the position of the CPT and then announces that it is laying down its weapons, what do you think will happen? The CPT will go on the offensive instead of being on the defensive. As for their weapons, it would be impossible to check to see whether they have really put down their weapons. They could say that those who are still bearing arms are part of another movement," said this analyst.

Actually, a view similar to that of this analyst has arisen among some CPT leaders who hold power. For example, there was the attempt by Mr Damri Ruongsutham to negotiate with the government. But because Mr Damri was not a leader in the party, his attempt failed and in the end he became a victim of the military.

It is well known that the Udom Sisuwat faction in the CPT holds views that differ greatly from those of the party center. This faction is located in the northeast and they must rely on the "united front." Mr Udom is more experienced and skilled in "united front" activities than any other person in the party. This CPT faction feels that the reason that it has survived and grown in the jungles is that its urban activities were completed before 14 October 1973. Thus, when the military launched its offensive throughout the country, Udom claims that the important people in his group went to carry on united front activities in the cities and that they were involved in united front activities

that resulted in splits in the Thanom-Praphat group. These finally developed into the events of 14 October 1973.

"Concerning the congress, the northeastern committee could not accept things," reported a CHATURAT news source. "The line that resulted was the line of the northern and southern committees."

This is why the reports of "Comrade Yut," Suwit Niemsa, leaving the party are highly likely. Suwit was in charge of activities in the northeast. His views are in accord with those of Udom. He previously set up his base of operations in the cities. He feels that the party should implement the "2 battlefronts, 3 zones" strategy seriously and not follow the Chinese line 100 percent.

The [news] that Suwit has left the party is in accord with the news that his new party has established relations with Vietnam. Actually, this assumption has not been proven. The only thing is that it would be natural for Vietnam to give support "at some level" to a political force that is the enemy of its enemy. Mr Suwit's group will have to be in conflict with the CPT. There will definitely have to be relations "at some level." But this problem will unfold clearly only in the future. The important factors are whether Thailand continues to have a policy of confronting Vietnam and whether Vietnam really changes its attitude toward Thailand as Nguyen Co Thach said it would. Concerning these things, Mr Suwit's group will have to grow through its own efforts.

Even though China has been the "lord" of the CPT for a long time, prior to 1979 it can be said that the Indochina communists gave much support to the CPT since they provided a rear area [for the CPT]. And the Indochina communists had to give support because the CPT was a force that was stabbing the Thai government in the back, which acted like an enemy of itself. But later on, when the Indochina war came to an end and China threatened Indochina, support to the CPT was cut off because the CPT would not separate itself from China. During that period, the Indochina communists indicated that they would strongly support the Thai revolution of a group that was the ideological enemy of the CPT. But nothing happened because the revolutionaries in this group fought among themselves and no one in this group acted like a real revolutionary.

However, Bunyen Wothong is probably still in Laos. A CHATURAT news source has reported that, among Lao and Vietnamese leaders, there are differing opinions about supporting Bunyen since this man is not accepted by the majority of the Thai people. It is likely that, in the future, there will have to be contact between Bunyen and Suwit. At present, it is not possible to say what the results will be.

As for the CPT under the leadership of "Chief Secretary-General" Prasit Taphienthong, alias Pracha Thanyaphaibun, there is little of interest. The only thing is that if Lieutenant General Han eliminates the capitalists as he has announced, the structure of Thailand will immediately collapse and Comrade Pracha might have a chance to do something.

11943

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COLUMNIST HITS MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

Bangkok PHYA KHRUT in Thai 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Angkhira Charoenrat column: "The Soldiers Have Split Ranks and Are Far From Their 'Barracks'"]

[Text] The role of the military outside the military sector is expanding greatly. And what cannot be separated are soldiers and politics and soldiers and the piling up of profits.

Ever since 1932, when a military clique seized state power and changed the government, the promoters have spoken about a system in which the people will be governed by the people. But, to date, the military has not yet returned state power to the people and will probably continue to use it as a tool of dictatorship.

During the 50 years since the change of administration, one military group after another has come seeking profits like a mosquito waiting to drink the blood of the Thai people. Some of the people and some of the groups have seen the misery but they have not sympathized with the people for very long. Because those who have power have been overwhelmed by it and their eyes have been dimmed.

In the past, we had civilian politicians who served as national leaders. But they did not last long. Concerning these past 50 years that we call a democracy, it has been calculated that there were only 10 years in which civilians played a part in governing the country.

Why has the extra-military role of the soldiers expanded beyond what anyone would have expected? There is probably only one answer and that is that the soldiers are not aware of what their real duty is and they do not know what the real meaning of democracy is.

The soldiers have claimed that it has been necessary for the military to interfere in politics in certain periods because the civilians governing the country were going to lead the nation into a disaster.

While it is true that civilians may govern the country in a dictatorial way, in the sense of soldiers breaking ranks and playing politics, to date, it is the people in uniform who are playing politics.

More and more soldiers are breaking ranks. Besides their political involvement in parliament, soldiers are also interfering directly and indirectly with the economic system. Who can deny that the reason that Thailand cannot engage in trade with Indochina is because of the military's policy that cites national security reasons.

Who can argue against the fact that closing the forests in order to suppress the communist terrorists is the same as "leaving the fish with the cat?"

Reviewing things, if the truth is admitted, at present, for some soldiers and some groups their main occupation is business while the military is just a side occupation.

As for the question of whether the soldiers will return to their "barracks," the answer is that this would be very difficult and probably impossible since, at present, the soldiers have gone a long way from their "barracks." And the soldiers are engrossed in the fact that they have grabbed power and are stuffing their pockets with ill-gotten gains.

If it is claimed that this is not true, just look at the high-ranking officers. Almost all of them are unusually wealthy. If it is said that they came from wealthy families, this is true for only a few. Most of them came from farm families.

It cannot be denied that some of them have profited because merchants have fawned over them in order to use their prestige in the future.

But once a person has "tasted the fruits" and accepted things from people, when he is asked to do something evil against the regulations, he must do so. It is said that soldiers will not bow down to anyone who tramples on their honor. But conversely, some soldiers are just slaves of the capitalists.

There are things that are even more serious. Soldiers have been taught not to kill each other. But because their eyes are fogged by the profits, there has been fighting. At a minimum, there is the case of a major general selling war weapons.

And another case that has come into the open is that one group of soldiers wanted to topple another group because the profits had not been divided equally.

Or there is the case of Colonel Wanchai Thammasama who was moved from the position of commander of the Ingkhayuthabarihan Camp to become the chief of staff at the Infantry Center and who then committed suicide at his house.

It appears that this happened because he had interfered with the timber trading interests of a high-ranking officer in the Fourth Army Area.

But why did Colonel Wanchai have to kill himself? His fellow officers know that before this honest soldier died he said that "I will fight this to the end even if I am discharged from government service."

This is a very murky case and so how can the villagers believe that "soldiers do not kill each other?"

11943

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PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON PUNISHMENT OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS REPORTED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 30 Aug 82 pp 25-29

[Article: "Corrupt Government Officials: Should They Be Transferred Or Dismissed?"]

[Text] If all the countries in the world are compared to large corporations, it can be said that the government is the management apparatus and the officials are the employees of the corporation. The business of these corporations is to try in all ways possible to enable the people in the country, who are the assets of the corporation, to have a comfortable life. That is, its business is to relieve the suffering and increase the happiness of the people in the country and constantly maintain the security of the "company." The capital to run the company comes in the form of taxes collected from the people in the country. Since the government officials are the employees of the government and are responsible for serving the people, they must obey the orders of the government and carry out things in accord with the government's policies in order to reach the goals set. Whoever disobeys the orders of the boss (the government) must be punished in accord with the regulations of the company. Concerning the policy in carrying out the work that will make the company secure, it must be admitted that a policy of democracy will keep the company from going bankrupt.

Thailand is one "company" in the world. It has definite borders, resources and a population of more than 48 million. Thus, it is one of the large companies in the world. But at present, this company is in the midst of a great crisis. This is because the administrators are not acting as they said they would. There is fighting to see who will be the manager and who will be chairman. Everything is in turmoil. The policies used to manage things are not definite even though most of the people who use the services (the Thai people) want a democratic policy implemented. The income of the company is not enough to cover expenditures. The employees (the government officials) do not carry out their duties well. They disobey orders sometimes and do not always have a correct attitude toward their duties. They sometimes act like they are the masters of the people. But the company is goodhearted. Regardless of whether the employees are good or bad, it supports them until they retire and gives them a pension when they leave government service. Thus, the company's employees are cared for better than other people. As for the people in general, the assets of the

company, they are given little attention. They do not have enough food or consumer goods. Thus, there is turmoil inside the company and there are so many problems that the company is on the verge of bankruptcy.

This is a rough picture of Thailand at present. It is encountering many problems. One chronic problem that has existed for a long time and that has not been solved is the problem of "corruption" among government officials, the employees of the government.

From Order 65/1982

Corruption in government circles is a social sore that Marxists have used to make successful attacks on the government. Thus, in Order 65/1982, a continuation of Order 66/1980, which took the political offensive in order to defeat the communist terrorists, there was a section concerning government officials:

7.2.2.2. Administration concerning regular government officials: The regular government officials play an important role as the means by which the state's policies are implemented, but they still lack awareness and ideals. This has resulted in their being less efficient than they should be in creating democracy for the people and creating respect for the laws. Thus, the following things must be quickly implemented in the democratic system of the regular government officials:

7.2.2.2.1. Government officials, especially high-echelon officials, must study the state's policies so that they clearly understand the policies. There must be a greater sharing of responsibility.

7.2.2.2.2. The reasons for the corruption must be found and ways to solve this problem quickly must be looked for resolutely and sincerely. In the beginning, the target should be the high-ranking government officials, particularly heads of units, in order to set an example. This will affect those at lower echelons. Even if this does not solve the problem completely, this will bring some results. If action is taken continuously, more and more results will be achieved.

7.2.2.2.3. The regulations and orders must be adhered to strictly. Those who disobey must be punished in order to set an example. Besides this, things must be watched to see to it that no requests or orders are issued that would force government officials to take responsibility for things outside their duties or beyond their capabilities.

7.2.2.2.4. High-ranking officials must give help and assurance to those officials who have devoted their lives to government service but who have been oppressed by influential people.

7.2.2.2.5 Things must be watched carefully to see to it that officials do not act like "lords" and take advantage of or oppress the people. Those officials who disobey must be punished severely.

7.2.2.2.6. The abilities of the government officials must be developed and officials must be given training so that officials at all levels develop an awareness of their position and their duties in dealing with the people in a responsible, selfless and honest way.

Disgraceful Events

Shortly after the order was issued, reports of various shameful events came flooding in. A report in the 27 July 1982 edition of THAI RAT was entitled "Judged Dismissed." The story said that "the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) issued a resolution dismissing the chief justice of the Thonburi criminal court from government service. This was because he had acted in a very improper way, ordering officials to confiscate land illegally. The JSC also appointed 19 more judicial officials.

On 26 July, Mr Banyat Suthira, the president of the Supreme Court, chaired a meeting of the JSC to issue a resolution to take disciplinary action against this judicial official, Mr Surin, who had acted improperly. After discussing the case, the commission issued a resolution stating that Mr Surin Matphong had acted in a very improper way, that is, he had ordered officials from the Department of Lands to illegally transfer land ownership during the period before he was appointed to the civil court.

At this JSC meeting, eight members voted to retire Mr Surin Matphong from government service while three voted to dismiss him. Thus, the JSC, by a vote of eight to three, punished Mr Surin by retiring him from government service with a pension.

After the JSC issued the resolution retiring Mr Surin from government service, reporters asked Mr Banyat Suthira, the president of the Supreme Court, what the next steps would be. Mr Banyat, the chairman of the JSC, said that since the JSC had issued this resolution, the next step was to submit this resolution to the minister of justice in order to issue an order in accord with the resolution.

Besides this, there have been other widely-publicized stories about corruption in police, military and government circles. For example:

"Chaiyaphum: Large-Scale Corruption in the Construction of Six Schools"; MATICHON, 2 July 1982.

"Major General Who Is Aide to Prem Involved In Weapons Smuggling"; MATICHON, 13 July 1982.

"Army Purchases 400 Artillery Shells. Navy Seizes Ship Smuggling Arms"; MATICHON, 16 July 1982.

"Bribe of 20,000 Baht Asked Not to Prosecute Gambling Case. Opportunity Used to Take Assets"; MATICHON, 20 July 1982.

"Policeman Arrested For Robbing Model. Says That the Ringleaders Are In Three Suppression Divisions"; THAI RAT , 20 July 1982.

"Never-Ending Case. Child Confesses Everything Done For Mother. Said Was Forced to Pay 1 Million Baht"; THAI RAT, 2 August 1982.

And a story that goes on and on is the story of "Lieutenant Colonel Has Conflict With General. Says That Commander Has Received Stolen Goods"; THAI RAT, 24 July 1982.

These are just the cases that have been reported in the press. How many other cases are there that have not come to the attention of the newspapermen?

A recent poll conducted by the Research Section of the Phithak Pracha Company Ltd studied the views of people [in general] and students concerning "Measures On Punishing Illegal Actions," Article 22 of which concerns "Failure By Government Officials to Carry Out Their Duties Honestly, Such As Engaging In Corruption Or Oppressing the People." People [in general] were polled during the period 17-26 May 1982. A total of 608 people were interviewed. The sampling locations included the Hua Lampong Railroad Station, the Bangkok Noi Railroad Station, the northern and northeastern bus station (Mo Chit), the southern bus station, the eastern bus station and Chatuchak Park. The students were polled during the period 16-23 June 1982. A total of 516 students were polled. The sampling locations included Kasetsart University [KU], Thammasat University [TU], Chulalongkorn University [CU] and Ramkhamhaeng University [RU]. Both the people and the students were asked to choose from the same set of 26 responses:

1. Give a suspended sentence without promotion.
2. Transfer him.
3. Transfer and reduce pay grade.
4. Dismiss from government service without pension.
5. Imprison for 1 to 5 years.
6. Imprison for 5 to 10 years.
7. Imprison for 10 to 15 years.
8. Imprison for 15 to 20 years.
9. Imprison for life.
10. Fine him for the amount he made from his dishonest actions.
11. No 10 plus up to 1 year in prison.
12. No 10 plus 1 to 5 years in prison.
13. No 10 plus 5 to 10 years in prison.
14. No 10 plus 10 to 15 years in prison.
15. No 10 plus 15 to 20 years in prison.
16. No 10 plus life in prison.
17. Confiscate all his assets.
18. No 17 plus up to 1 year in prison.
19. No 17 plus 1 to 5 years in prison.
20. No 17 plus 5 to 10 years in prison.
21. No 17 plus 10 to 15 years in prison.
22. No 17 plus 15 to 20 years in prison.

23. No 17 plus life in prison.
24. No 17 plus execute him.
25. Execute him.
26. Other, state.

For the students, the research section divided the students by institution, by grade level, that is grades 1-2 and 3-4, by sex and by academic stream, that is, science and arts. But all responded in a similar way. On the average, No 4 was chosen the most frequently, with 49.2 percent choosing "dismiss from government service without a pension." Next, with 7.5 percent, was No 3, "transfer and reduce pay grade."

As for the people, the sample was divided according to sex, education, region, age and occupation. The results were the same. That is, No 4, "dismiss from government service without pension," was selected by 46.9 percent. This was followed by No 3, "transfer and reduce pay grade," which was selected by 7.6 percent. As for the other choices, few people or students selected these other choices. Most people who now work as government officials chose No 4 too. The results of this poll show that most students and people favor stiff punishment for government officials who engage in corruption and who oppress the people. That is, they want such officials to be dismissed from government service without any pension.

The Way Out Is In Sight

Based on reports about the police that are making the headlines these days, one high-ranking person said that "this is ruining the reputation of the Police Department." The minister of interior said that an "investigation is being conducted." However, regardless of the results of the investigation, the minister of interior or the Police Department should quickly clear up things in order to relieve people's suspicions. Or they should periodically issue statements to keep the people informed about the progress of the investigations being conducted by the police. They should not ignore this matter. At a time when the Police Department is trying to create a beautiful new image for itself, it should quickly issue statements about this. Simply ignoring this will further damage the department's reputation. The Police Departemnt has a new director-general who is known to be an upright and honest man. It should quickly clear up this matter in order to welcome this director-general [to the department].

At the same time, the present minister of interior, General Sitthi Chirarot, is considered to be a very courageous and sincere individual in carrying out his duties. He should use this courage, as he did in cleaning up the Department of Public Prosecution, to quickly clean up the Police Department in order to avoid criticism by the people in general. He should study the results of this poll because it is felt that if he punishes officials as mentioned here, the people will definitely support him.

And actually, dishonesty in government circles is not found only among the police. There is corruption in all sectors. Such actions destroy the image and

reputation of the country. Such things make it impossible for the state to carry out things in accord with the targets. Such actions have resulted in people being oppressed to the point where they could not bear it and so they turned against the government and started supporting the enemy. All such actions pose a danger to the security of the nation. In accord with Order 65/1982, the government has measures to supervise officials to ensure that they are honest and disciplined and make sacrifices for the country. But ever since this order was issued, stories about such actions have continued to appear. And so when will Order 65/1982 show results? There is only one way to control the officials and that is to use resolute measures and punish those who do something wrong or engage in corruption. And the only way to punish them resolutely is to "dismiss them from government service without a pension."

Article 6: Measures for punishing illegal actions.

Article 22: Failure by government officials to carry out their duties honestly, such as by engaging in corruption or oppressing the people.

Results of the Poll of Students

Choice	Punishment	University				Total
		KU	TU	CU	RU	
4	Dismiss from government service without pension	43.3	46.2	45.8	58.6	49.2
3	Transfer and reduce pay grade	6.7	6.7	4.2	11.5	7.5

Results of the Poll of Students

Choice	Punishment	Stream		Grade		Sex		Total
		Science	Arts	1-2	3-4	M	F	
4	Dismiss from government service without pension	38.4	55.3	49.5	48.8	52.9	45.6	49.2
3	Transfer and reduce pay grade	7.0	7.9	6.8	8.6	6.7	8.4	7.5

Results of the Poll of People In General

Choice	Punishment	Sex		Profession			Total
		F	M	Gov Off	Non-Gov Off	Unemployed	
4	Dismiss from government service without pension	49.2	45.3	46.2	46.6	50.9	46.9
3	Transfer and reduce pay grade	8.7	6.9	9.2	7.2	7.3	7.6

Results of the Poll of People Divided According to Education

Choice	Punishment	Primary	Secondary	Diploma	BA	Total
4	Dismiss from government service without pension	34.7	47.9	53.7	50.4	46.9
3	Transfer and reduce pay grade	6.8	6.7	13.4	7.0	7.6

Results of the Poll of the People Divided According to Age

Choice	Punishment	1-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+	Total
4	Dismiss from government service without pension	54.7	50.1	33.3	33.3	16.8	--	46.9
3	Transfer and reduce pay grade	6.8	8.6	5.1	9.1	--	--	7.6

Results of the Poll of People Divided According to Region

Choice	Punishment	North	South	Northeast	Central	BK	Total
4	Dismiss from government service iwthout pension	39.7	54.3	50.8	45.2	44.5	46.9
3	Transfer and reduce pay grade	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.6

11943

CSO: 4207/153

142

ACM SIT ATTACKED FOR KHMER COALITION POLICY

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 30 Aug 82 pp 10, 11

[Article: "The Truth About the Khmer Coalition Government: Is the Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Serving Kampuchea?"]

[Text] Ever since Vietnam sent troops into Kampuchea and drove the Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan) out of Phnom Penh and the Khmer rouge established a guerrilla force along the Thai border, the Thai government has continually done things that have given rise to the charge that Thailand is not neutral in the Kampuchean problem. That is, it has been charged that Thailand really supports the Khmer groups that are enemies of the Heng Samrin group, which is supported by Vietnam and the Soviet Union. In particular, it supports the Khmer faction of Son Sann, which has the backing of the United States, and the Khmer Rouge, which is backed by communist China. The reason that Vietnam and the Heng Samrin groups have not been able to completely suppress the other Khmer groups that are their enemies is that these Khmer groups have Thailand to fall back on. In particular, the Khmer Rouge also receives support from the CPT.

During the recent past, the position of the Khmer Rouge in the international political arena was deteriorating steadily. This was because the Khmer Rouge could not get out of the predicament of being just a guerrilla force. This caused many countries to support the Heng Samrin group in its bid to gain the seat in the United Nations instead of the Khmer Rouge. This would have meant that the Heng Samrin group would have gained world-wide recognition as the legitimate governing authority in Kampuchea.

Red China wants to restore its influence over Indochina to what it was before Vietnam and the Soviet Union took control. This is because, if it is not able to maintain its influence, it means that Red China will be surrounded. And what is important is that the other countries in Southeast Asia will fall under the influence of the Soviet Union.

The United States does not want the Soviet Union to gain control of this region either since it was greatly distressed when the Soviet Union established friendly ties with India. Thus, the United States and China are temporarily a united front in expressing their hostility toward Vietnam and the Heng Samrin group.

As for the Khmer Rouge, actually, most Kampucheans repudiate this group because of its great cruelty when it governed Kampuchea. Son Sann, whom the United States supports, lacks ability and does not have an adequate base of support. Thus, both the United States and Red China have had to turn and give support to Sihanouk, who is wandering about abroad. This is because, at least, there are still some Kampucheans who are still tied to the former monarchy of Sihanouk. And there seems to be a large number of these people who oppose Vietnam and Heng Samrin.

For these reasons, a plan to form a Khmer coalition government with Sihanouk serving as president was drawn up by China and the United States.

But neither Red China nor the United States dared come forward as the prime mover in the formation of the government since they were afraid that they would not be able to come up with an excuse if they were attacked for interfering in the Kampuchean problem.

Thus, both these great powers have used a representative, Thailand, to carry out this plan. They have given certain benefits to the Thai government in exchange for its help. And this has helped turn people's attention from the domestic problems that are strongly shaking the stability of the government.

But the Thai government is worried about opposition from the majority of the people (who have lost almost all faith in the government's [ability] to govern the country). Thus, it has had to use Asean as a guise to conceal things. And the Asean countries have been happy to do this as long as Thailand takes the lead since this amounts to making Thailand a real enemy of Vietnam and the Heng Samrin group. Thailand will have to immerse itself in making preparations to defend itself from an invasion by Vietnam and will have to abandon its economic interests to these countries.

For these reasons, the formation of the Khmer coalition government was announced, with the Erawan Hotel serving as the temporary Government House.

Thailand has, without a doubt, interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea even if it does cite the United Nations' resolution. Other countries have issued resolutions but they have not gotten involved to the same extent that Thailand has.

There was an immediate reaction from Vietnam and the Heng Samrin group. The Asean countries, particularly Malaysia and Singapore, spread rumors throughout the world that Thailand would be invaded by Vietnam. Both Malaysia and Singapore had great economic interests behind this action.

As for Thailand, the minister of foreign affairs has shown such concern for maintaining the interests and image of the Khmer coalition and Sihanouk that people in general are wondering whether he is the minister of foreign affairs in the Prem government or in the Sihanouk government.

After the Sihanouk government was formed and ample propaganda was put out, the mass media in Thailand started printing contrary reports that said that more than 15,000 Kampuchean refugees at the Khao I Dang camp had submitted a petition to Thai officials expressing a desire to return to Kampuchea. Thai officials stated that this matter would be handled in accord with the wishes of the Kampucheans.

But then on 10 August, the BANGKOK POST and the NATION REVIEW printed a contrary story to the effect that Sihanouk had sent a telegram to Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai minister of foreign affairs, asking him to stop the repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees from the Khao I Dang refugee camp who had volunteered to return to Kampuchea. At the same time, Sihanouk sent a telegram to In Tam, his agent. He told him to spread propaganda among the Kampuchean refugees at the Khao I Dang camp and tell them not to return to Kampuchea because there was a food shortage there and because they would be killed by the Heng Samrin group. Stated simply, [he told them that] there was food at the Khao I Dang camp and that there were people there to look after the safety [of the refugees].

The reports did not say whether or not In Tam acted in accord with Sihanouk's telegram.

But it appears that Thai officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have stopped the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees.

Does such news make it possible to decide whether or not the Thai minister of foreign affairs is serving the Kampucheans of Sihanouk?

11943

CSO: 4207/153

THAI ROLE AS PRIME MOVER IN KHMER COALITION DECRIED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 30 Aug 82 pp 17-19

[Article: "Repercussions From the Formation of the Khmer Coalition"]

[Trxt] The fact that the Thai government, through the minister of foreign affairs, has openly involved the country in the Kampuchean situation by serving as the prime mover in uniting the three Democratic Kampuchean groups is the same as announcing to the whole world that Thailand is one country in this region that can successfully unite the Khmer groups. But in their pride, people in the cabinet have grievously pierced the hearts of the students, intellectuals, scholars and people in general, the owners of the country. And they have been greatly hurt by the implementation of a policy that will lead to a national disaster without being allowed to express an opinion on this. Even the newspapers, which are the mouthpiece of the people in a democratic system, have been muzzled to the point where they do not dare talk about this matter frankly. However, this harsh look toward the mass media cannot put a stop to the pure thoughts of the students and intellectuals, the "brains" of the country who will someday take responsibility for the nation's future. Student groups at Ramkhamhaeng University have united and shown firm resolve to have the government implement a policy of real neutrality as the government once said it would.

From an Open Letter to an Invitation to the Minister

On 3 August 1982, united students from Ramkhamhaeng University sent representatives to submit an open letter to the prime minister in order to ask the government to review the policy of neutrality. Concerning the matter of Thailand taking part in uniting the Khmer factions, the student representatives confirmed that "in meeting with the government representatives, when we first entered the Government House, the officials there all viewed us as naive children and treated us poorly. They tried to get us to leave and would not accept the letter from the students. We felt great trepidation and anxiety, anxiety from not knowing the regulations here and from being in a grand place. But this could not change our view. We kept trying and finally the officials at the Government House allowed us to meet with the deputy secretary-general of the prime minister, Rear Admiral Prakop Wasin. He accepted our open letter, talked with us and answered our questions." Concerning the responses to the questions, the student

representative pointed out that "his answers were very tight-fisted" as if he did not want to clarify things for the students and people. He just said that this was the best policy possible, giving very few reasons. As for why this is the correct policy, he did not say. He only said that this was a political matter and that he could not say any more about it. This did not hurt us too much. But then he insulted us. He told us to go back to our studies in order to learn more about things." Another student said that "we feel that we have studied the matter carefully and that we have studied things in greater detail than the man [Sitthi] who has a degree in engineering. We can, therefore, look at strategical matters and at the disadvantages and advantages to Thailand in getting involved with the Khmer coalition and following along behind a few great powers.

The remarks by the minister of foreign affairs that have insulted the students and people have hurt all the students. In particular, where there were originally two united student groups, there are now four united groups. They have opened a Hyde Park [area] and issued a statement in response to the actions and statements that insulted the students and people. Also, on 9 August, they sent a letter inviting Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to come to Ramkhamhaeng University to explain things and answer the questions of the students and people. They scheduled this for Monday, 16 August 1982, at the large stage in front of the SWP yard. The hope was that this would provide the students and people in general with information about the implementation of the foreign policy and give the thousands of students and youths studying at Ramkhamhaeng University and the people in general a chance to ask the questions burning in their hearts and relieve their doubts, said one student.

16 August, the Day of the Appointment

After submitting this invitation, what impressed the students was that they received an very unexpected response. That is, a government representative, Mr Chet Suchitkun, the director-general of the Information Department, [indicated] that he would come meet with the students in accord with the invitation. This response was sent through Associate Professor Aphrom Na Nakhon, the rector of Ramkhamhaeng University. He also called by telephone and confirmed that he was definitely coming. But then the joy of the students was destroyed when an urgent letter arrived from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The letter, dated 13 August 1982, was sent to the rector of Ramkhamhaeng University. It said: "Concerning my call to you when I said I would be happy to come meet with the three student groups at Ramkhamhaeng University in order to explain the government's policies and the actions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the formation of the Democratic Khmer Government, I would like to [change this] and instead invite 10-15 representatives from each of these student groups to come meet with me at the Information Center...." Immediately after this letter was received, students expressed great disappointment. Mr Surin Sukkua, one of the representatives from the united students, said that "we refuse to go to the Information Center with only 20-30 representatives. This matter does not involve the interests of only a few people but the interests of all the people in the country. If just 20-30 people go, what good would this be? The 30-000-40,000 students all want to listen. We do not want to be selfish. We

want all students and people in general to listen to the government's responses." This same student also said that "if we were the government, we would dare to come speak and express our views in front of the students and people. If we act honestly, there is nothing to be afraid of. But if things have been done in a dishonest way, this is frightening. Just calling this and that person is not right. The government must explain things. It must be ready to answer the questions of the people at any time and at any place." And "Ramkhamhaeng is always ready to provide a nice place with comfortable chairs. We are always ready to listen to someone. Anyone who is involved in this particular matter can come meet with us," added another student. And another student said that "he is not courageous enough to come meet with the young people at Ramkhamhaeng. Even though students have not graduated, he does not dare come answer our questions. He has insulted us. And so if he could not answer our questions he would be humiliated in front of all the students. Thus, he changed his mind and has asked us to send representatives to meet him in order to soothe us as he has done with reporters. But as a challenge to him, I say that he can muzzle the press and close the universities but he cannot muzzle the thoughts of sincere students."

However, even though the government's representative, Mr Chet Suchitkun, did not meet with the students at the appointed time, the students from the four united groups -- the Border Project group, the Coffee Council group, the Ram-Tabi group and the Creative Political Science group -- organized a discussion to talk with Ramkhamhaeng students about the problem of uniting the Khmer groups. About 800-1,000 students attended. They listened to the data presented by the student representatives, who talked about the atmosphere when they went to submit their open letter to General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, at the Government House on 3 August. Besides this, they also talked about strategy and the importance of Thailand. They said that the "great powers, particularly the United States, China and the Soviet Union, are resolutely determined to expand their influence in Southeast Asia, including influence over the sea areas and the Strait of Malacca." The student representatives said that "if they can take control of Thailand, they will easily be able to seize other countries in this region. And that means that great influence and profits will go to a single great power." During this discussion, the students discussed the repercussions to Thailand from having united the three Khmer factions. [They said that] "more refugees will enter Thailand since the war in Kampuchea will go on and on. Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers will launch attacks against the Khmer coalition forces that are located along the Thai border and these forces will retreat into Thailand. Vietnam will cross the border in pursuit and, in the end, Thailand's border area will become a battlefield like in Lebanon. And in the end, Thailand will not be able to ask for help from anyone because this is an internal matter that Thailand got involved in by itself."

The discussion that day became very heated. In between speeches there was music played by Ramkhamhaeng students. And before the speeches were concluded, there was a sudden rainstorm. Some of the students were very interested and so they waited for the rain to stop so they could listen to more speeches. Finally the four united groups set up a new stage below the HB building and about

500 students went to listen to the rest of the speeches, which concluded around 1900 hours. The students then went home.

Summary

There have been many cases in which the government has neglected the students and people and then received the painful consequences of having done so. Governments have fallen, as in the case of 14 October and 6 October. And the present matter may be a fuse that will lead to dissatisfaction among the students and people in general. If the government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, maintains its inflexibility and continues to carry on a policy that serves the interests of other countries more than it serves the interests of Thailand and a disaster befalls the country, it will be the duty of the students and people to join together to oppose this. Besides the fact that the government must remain truly neutral and be willing to listen to the criticisms and answer the questions of the people, who are the owners of the country and who have the right to be concerned about their homeland, it is not necessary to select a high class, which means their survival if anything should happen. It is they alone who will receive the consequences, not someone else. They must be ready to get on an airplane and go to a third country.

11943

CSO: 4207/153

EFFECT OF KHMER REPATRIATION IN LIGHT OF COALITION EXAMINED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 30 Aug 82 pp 14-16

[Article: Khmer Repatriation: Beware of the War Ahead"]

[Text] Ever since the Khmer coalition government, composed of the Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan groups, was formed and an agreement to unite was signed in Malaysia on 22 June, the Kampuchean problem has become more and more complex. The movements of this coalition government and the reaction of Vietnam have been watched with great interest by all sides. This is because this may affect the security and safety of all countries in this region, particularly Thailand, which is in a forward position and must confront the Indochina countries directly.

Concerning the formation of the Khmer coalition, one result that cannot be denied is that the coalition government has gone on the political offensive at the international level and gained an advantage over the Heng Samrin group, which is supported by Vietnam. Political analysts all agree that, the formation of the coalition government will enable Democratic Kampuchea to keep its seat in the United Nations for at least 1 more year. But militarily, whether the balance of power will shift back toward Democratic Kampuchea is a matter filled with difficulties. It appears that it would be very difficult for the 30,000 troops of the Khmer Rouge, the 9,000 troops of Son Sann and the 3,000 troops who support Sihanouk to drive the Vietnamese troops, totalling more than 180,000 men, out of Kampuchea.

Concerning this, after the coalition government was formed, Sihanouk and Son Sann immediately announced that if they are given support, including weapons and various war materials, by third countries, they will be able to expand their forces greatly. And it is highly possible that this is true. When Sihanouk went to visit the Kampucheans living in the Khao I Dang refugee camp and those living along the Thai border at the beginning of July, many Kampucheans went to welcome him and many were ready to join with him in driving the Vietnamese troops out of their country. It is certain that, if these Kampucheans join with the Khmer coalition, Vietnam will face much stronger opposition since the number of Kampuchean refugees living in the refugee camps and along the Thai-Kampuchean border totals several hundred thousand. This is indicated by the following statistics on the number of refugees as of 3 August, which does not include the refugees waiting to be sent to a third country:

1. The Khao I Dang refugee camp: 33,136 people.
2. The Sa Kao camp: 17,720 people.
3. The Phaya Kamphut camp: 20,206 people.
4. Along the border area: 294,112 people.

Khmer Repatriation...For Whom?

"At just the Khao I Dang refugee camp alone, more than 15,000 refugees expressed their desire by submitting an appeal asking to return to Kampuchea," said Major General Somkhith Chongphayuha, the commander of the division responsible for the border area in Prachinburi, to the mass media on 9 August. Major General Somkhith summarized the things that made these refugees ask to be repatriated. He said that there were two reasons:

1. These refugees have hope in the new government formed by the leaders of the three Khmer factions.
2. At present, within 5-10 kilometers of the border, things are peaceful and so it is possible to earn a living in this area. This has made the Kampucheans want to return to their homeland and so many of them have volunteered to return.

We have been repatriating people frequently. But after Sihanouk visited the refugee camps, there was a wave of patriotism and many more Kampucheans came to volunteer. For most of them, we provide buses to transport them and drop them off at night because we do not want to do this with any fanfare. Otherwise, Vietnam might take action," said one official who is responsible for this to PATINYA. As for the number of refugees who have been repatriated to Kampuchea, in July alone, 2,334 were repatriated. Most were from the Khao I Dang and Sa Kao camps. As for the release points, they are released in the Chong Chom area in Surin Province and at Ban Nong Samet and Ban Nong Chan in Prachinburi Province. "Most of these go and join Sihanouk's forces. As for foodstuffs and other supplies, they are provided things by the World Food Program and the International Red Cross," said the same official to PATINYA. Besides this, there are still many more refugees who want to return to their country as Major General Somkhith said.

Concerning the repatriation of these Kampuchean refugees, looked at from another angle, this will greatly benefit several sides:

Democratic Kampuchea: The formation of the Khmer coalition has enabled the forces of these Khmer factions to have greater unity. Refugees who previously refused to fight for national liberation under the leadership of the Khmer Rouge are now willing to join in the struggle against Vietnam under the leadership of Sihanouk, the leader of this coalition government. And the return of these refugees to Kampuchea, who have returned with the aim of joining the army of Democratic Kampuchea, will greatly increase the size of the forces of Democratic Kampuchea. This will make things much more difficult for Vietnam and greatly increase its losses.

Thailand: The refugee problem, which Thailand has constantly had to take responsibility for, has made things very difficult for Thailand. Thus, the repatriation of these refugees will lighten Thailand's burden somewhat. And from the strategic standpoint, the fact that the forces of Democratic Kampuchea will be stronger because of receiving more men and supplies will result in the war in Kampuchea intensifying. This has caused some Thai officials to feel that the danger to Thailand posed by Vietnam will decrease as long as Kampuchea continues to have internal problems and serves as a buffer state between Thailand and Vietnam as at present.

The United Nations and, in particular, the United States, which is responsible for providing money to support the refugees and for admitting many of these refugees into the country: Since more of the Khmer refugees have begun to return to Kampuchea, this will help relieve this burden on the United States. Besides this, since Vietnam will face greater opposition from the Kampuchians, Vietnam will be placed in a much more difficult situation. And in the end, Vietnam will not be able to maintain control of the Kampuchean problem. When that happens the United Nations may be able to play a greater role in bringing about peace or pressuring Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea.

China: The increased influence of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in this part of the world has resulted in China being surrounded by these two countries. That is, none of the countries around China, which includes the Soviet Union, Vietnam, India, Laos and Mongolia, has friendly feelings toward China. This has obstructed China's communications, especially its sea communications. In not too long, this will begin to weaken China. Thus, since the course of the struggle in Vietnam has a chance to shift with Democratic Kampuchea gaining an advantage over Vietnam, this will enable China to increase its influence and again play a role in Kampuchea. This will in turn enable China to interfere in Laos and Vietnam by using Kampuchea as a bridge in spreading its influence.

However, concerning the benefits that will accrue to these countries, there is still an important problem and that is Vietnam's attitude of preventing the repatriation of these Kampuchians.

Beware, War Is Ahead

Concerning the repatriation of Khmer refugees, actually, this is not the first time that people have been repatriated. At the beginning of June 1979, the Thai government of General Kriangsak Chamanan repatriated more than 30,000 Kampuchians. This resulted because the aid received from foreign countries to help Thailand look after the refugees decreased so much that Thailand was no longer able to bear this burden. The result was that foreign countries increased the aid given to Thailand. And in June 1980, Thailand repatriated more than 10,000 Kampuchians, most of whom were members of the Khmer Rouge. They joined the forces of Pol Pot and fought against Vietnam. Vietnam strongly protested against this and finally invaded Thailand in the Non Mak Mun area. Both sides suffered heavy losses (for the details of this, please see the 11 July 1981 edition of PATINYA: "Vietnam Invades Thailand: War or Political Trick?")

The Non Mak Mun affair took place because Thailand repatriated Kampuchean refugees in order to increase the military capabilities of the Khmer Rouge, which led to a small war between Thailand and Vietnam. And it is just this that many people are afraid of. They are afraid that Thailand's repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in order to increase the combat strength of the Khmer coalition government will lead to another border clash between Thailand and Vietnam just as happened on 22 June 1980.

"I do not think that Vietnam will dare to attack Thailand this time. At present, our combat forces are on the alert. During the joint combat exercises at the end of May, which were conducted in this area, we put almost all our heavy weapons in place, including the artillery and tanks that we received from the United States, which have greater capabilities than those of Vietnam. Thus, Vietnam will not dare to attack us," said a high-ranking officer to PATINYA.

However, since the three Khmer factions established a loose coalition government, Vietnam has shown a much harder attitude. This can be seen in the statement by Nguyen Co Thach, who said that "Vietnamese troops have been trying to avoid pursuing the Khmer Rouge across the border into Thailand. But from now on, we will no longer worry about this." In addition, Vietnam has moved more men and heavy artillery into the Thai border area. It cannot be denied that this change in the situation could lead to a clash along the Thai-Kampuchean border at any time as long as the two sides continue to challenge each other and risk a disaster. Concerning this, Sihanouk is well aware of the fact that Vietnam may take large-scale military action, which would result in his forces suffering heavy losses. Thus, he sent a telegram from Peking to General In Tam, his right-hand man, and to Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai minister of foreign affairs, asking them to halt the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees for the time being.

The Conclusion

National security is the most important thing for the country. And anything that makes the country safer and more secure is something that the government should do immediately. But in taking action, things should not be done in such haste that [we] neglect to look at things from all sides.

In principle, the repatriation of the refugees should benefit all sides. The Kampuchean refugees will be able to return to their motherland and Thailand will be able to greatly reduce its responsibility for the refugees. But the thing that Thailand must be well aware of is that such action in a time of crisis may pose a danger to the country and this should be avoided. Besides this, concerning the various things that may happen, the government should always inform the people, the owners of the country, ahead of time. Even if something unexpected occurs, the people, who understand what caused this to happen, will be able to control the situation and not let things go too far. Otherwise, those with bad intentions toward the country may be able to use this and lead the country into a war that would be disastrous for all sides concerned.

This path to war is short and it is easy to reach that point. This is opposite from the path to peace, which is long and which is a great challenge to the abilities of the government. But the result is real peace and security for the country.

DETAILS OF KING'S ILLNESS REPORTED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 22-28 Aug 82 pp 26-30

[Article: "The King's Illness"]

[Excerpts] When the Bureau of the Royal Household announced that the king was ill, the people became very alarmed. At the same time, there were many rumors concerning the nature of the illness and this caused much suspicion among the people. As a newspaper that is responsible for presenting the facts, SU ANAKHOT has tried to learn the facts about the king's illness and present them to the people. This is because we do not want the people to have any doubts about the nature of the king's illness. Thus, SU ANAKHOT is presenting the facts for readers so that readers will know the facts in detail.

Mycoplasma Pneumonia

During the past 2 to 3 years, the mycoplasma pneumonia organism has spread widely in the Khmer refugee camps in Sa Kaeo District, Prachinburi Province. This is a virus-bacteria-like organism that is difficult to obtain a culture on. It is difficult to obtain a definite diagnosis by checking the blood. It usually takes awhile before definite results can be obtained. The spread of mycoplasma pneumonia at the Khmer refugee camps was reported only recently by Dr Amphon Sukhonthaman, of the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University. This report stated that both doctors and nurses working at the camps have come down with pneumonia. One nurse has died from this disease.

The Beginning of the Illness

The king went to visit the people, soldiers, policemen and others working in Sa Kaeo District, Prachinburi Province, on 1 July 1982. After visiting soldiers and policemen, he went and visited the Khmer refugee camps in this area. After returning from Prachinburi, he worked very hard and did not rest at all. He was also in the rain and sun a lot and this weakened him since he had to work so hard. Then on 8 July 1982, the king went to give degrees to approximately

2,000 graduates at Mahidol University. This took 4 hours. While giving the degrees, his nose became congested and he felt discomfort. But he did not tell anyone. On 9 July, he carried on activities as usual.

Then on 10 July 1982, he went to attend the funeral of Siri Sarasin at Wat Thepsirin. Smoke from the royal flame was blown to where he was and he breathed much smoke into his lungs. He had already begun to show signs of being ill and breathing the smoke increased the infection in his lungs.

After returning from the funeral of Lady Siri Sarasin, that night, he had a slight fever and so he asked Dr Danai Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, his regular physician, to come examine him. The doctor examined him and diagnosed his illness as influenza. This is because the initial symptoms of mycoplasmal pneumonia resemble those of influenza. The Bureau of the Royal Household thus had to issue a statement to inform the people in order to cancel the king's regular activities.

Symptoms

On the evening of 10 July, the king had a very high fever. The doctor gave him some medicine to lower his fever. But the fever did not go down. On 11 July 1982, even though he still had a fever, he went to work on the second floor of the Amphonsathan radio station. The queen was very worried by the king's fever and so she asked him to return to his room and rest. That night, his temperature rose to 39 degrees centigrade. But his regular doctor did not suspect that he was suffering from some other illness. On 12 July 1982, his fever began to subside somewhat and this made his doctor feel better.

Further Symptoms

On 13 July 1982, the king's fever rose sharply again, reaching 41-42 degrees. He also began to cough a lot and his pulse became irregular. Dr Danai Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya contacted the senior doctor, Lieutenant General Chinda Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, and asked him to examine the king. Both doctors agreed that it was necessary to assemble a medical team to treat the king since there were cardinal symptoms. At that time, the doctors did not yet suspect that he had pneumonia. They still thought he was suffering from influenza and had an ordinary case of bronchitis with cardinal complications. During the middle of the night of 13 July, the king's condition worsened. And on the morning of 14 July 1982, the doctor took an x-ray of his lungs. This showed that the king had a severe inflammation of the lungs. Following this, a cardiologist gave him an electrocardiogram and this showed that he had cardinal complications, with the indication being cardiopericarditis. The symptoms were very serious. At that time, the king complained of feeling very tired and of a rapid pulse. The doctors gave him an injection but his condition did not improve.

The Formation of a Medical Team

Since the condition of the king had worsened, the prime minister, in his capacity as head of the Bureau of the Royal Household, formed a medical team. Dr Sem

Phringphuangkaeo, the minister of public health, served as the head of the team, which was composed of Dr Kalayanakit Kittiyakon from the Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, who is a heart surgeon, Dr Songkhram Sapcharoen, a lung specialist and the director of the Chonlaprathan Hospital, Dr Saman Trakunthim, a lung specialist from the Ministry of Public Health, Dr Udomphon Kasemsan, a cardiologist, Dr Chotbun Buranawet, Lieutenant General Chinda Sanitwong, Dr Danai Sanitwong Na Ayuthaya, Dr Choetchai Chiemchaisi, the assistant director of the Pra Monguy Khlao Hospital and Dr Thongchai Wannasiri.

The medical team held a meeting to discuss the king's condition. After discussing his condition, they administered a saline solution intravenously. The medical team felt that his illness was definitely a type of pneumonia. The pneumonia could have been brought on by a bacteria or virus, of which there are various types. Or he may have contacted mycoplasma pneumonia, a disease that he had had before in 1975 at Phuphing Rachaniwet Palace in Chiang Mai Province. But the medical team did not make a definite diagnosis as to which organism was involved since they could not prove for sure which organism had caused the king's illness. They decided to give him antibiotics. After the medical team gave him the medicine, the king said that he could now breathe more easily. His temperature at that time was 41-42 degrees; this greatly alarmed the medical team. But after the medical team gave him the medicine, the fever subsided and his pulse was more regular. On the evening of 14 July 1982, the team of doctors and nurses stayed in his bedroom and monitored his condition closely.

Watched Closely by Family

During the time that the king was sick, the queen and Princess Rattana Ratchasuda stayed near him, never leaving his bedroom. As for the Crown Prince, he had been in Chiang Mai Province practicing flying F5 aircraft since the beginning of July. When he learned of the king's illness, he returned to Bangkok, arriving at 2100 hours on 14 July 1982. The Crown Prince went to see the king. The queen, Crown Prince and princess watched over the king together and discussed matters together like a family in a time of crisis. As for Princess Chulaphon, because she was pregnant, the medical team recommended that she not enter the bedroom of the king. They were afraid that she would contract the disease from the king and that this would endanger her child. The same recommendation was given to Flying Officer Wirayut Ditsayasin. If he entered the bedroom of the king, he could spread the organism to Princess Chulaphon. The medical team thus definitely recommended that he not go into the king's bedroom.

Preparing For a Crisis

On the evening of 14 July 1982, because the king was very sick, several close relatives went to Chitlada Palace in order to wait for news of the king's condition. Also waiting in the auditorium of Chitlada Palace were General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, Air Chief Marshal Harim Hongsakun, the president of parliament, several of the deputy prime ministers, General Athit Kamlangek, the assistant commander in chief of the army, high-ranking officers and royal councilors. They waited all night for news of the king's condition. General Prem Tinsulanon waited all night in the palace auditorium for news of the king's condition,

never leaving the palace until the morning of 15 July when he went straight to the Government House. During the night of 14 July, the king's condition was very alarming. The Supreme Patriarch and Somdet Phra Tan Sangwon frequently contacted the palace. The Supreme Patriarch was so alarmed that he sent the Council of Elders to watch over the king. That same night, the Capital Guards Force was put on alert.

Even Though He Was Seriously Ill, He Maintained His Concentration

On the night of 14 July, the king's condition was very serious. He perspired profusely because of his high fever. His clothing had to be changed and he had to be sponged off every 15-20 minutes. And his bedsheets had to be changed every 15-20 minutes too since they were wet from the perspiration. The king felt very uncomfortable; he tossed and turned constantly during the night of 14 July. The king constantly listened to the tape of a sermon by Somdet Phra Yan Sangwon concerning keeping one's equanimity. He also listened to the tape of a sermon by Somdet Phra Maha Wirawong, who resides at Wat Racha Phatikaram. He would rest for only 10 to 15 minutes and then wake up again. On awaking, he again listened to the tape on equanimity and practiced maintaining concentration when he felt ill. This is why he was always able to remain calm and did not act restless. He cooperated completely with the medical team when they gave him the intravenous saline solution, when he was given injections and when blood samples were taken. He did not complain or cause the medical team any trouble at all.

He Was In a Humorous Mood

On 15 July, his fever began to subside and his pulse was slower. But the other symptoms were still present. On the morning of 16 July, the medical team was pleased by the fact that the king's pulse was again normal and there was no sign of any heart abnormality. His temperature was about normal. During this period, chest x-rays were taken daily, and EKGs were taken regularly. While he was being monitored, or having EKGs taken, it turned out that his heart did not beat "in time" and since the king is a musician, he said that the rhythm of his heartbeat was like a 5/4 beat in music. He said that after he recovered, he would compose a song in 5/4 rhythm entitled "High Fever."

A Rash

On 18 July, after the fever had subsided, another complication arose. He developed a rash all over his body. His entire body was reddish. The medical team brought in a dermatologist from Chulalongkorn Hospital to help treat this. At the same time, the king's white blood count fell and this greatly alarmed the medical team.

As for the rash that developed, neither the dermatologist nor the medical team could determine for certain whether the king had had an allergic reaction to the medicine given to him or whether this was a symptom of mycoplasmal pneumonia. The doctors took blood samples and sent them to the Sirirat Hospital, the Chulalongkorn Hospital, Denmark and the United States for analysis. The U.S. Embassy

in Thailand provided good support and cooperation. It provided a special airplane to take the blood sample for analysis. The medical team sent blood samples abroad for analysis because they wanted to identify the organism for certain since during the first 7 days they had not been able to identify the organism. Thus, they had been treating the illness more or less by guesswork. However, since his condition had improved, with the fever subsiding, the pulse returning to normal and the "phra kansa" declining, the medical team stopped giving him antibiotics and had him take only the medicine for his heart. During this period, blood samples of 50-100 CCs had to be taken almost daily. During his illness, the king constantly maintained a humorous mood. His concentration was good. His mood was bright and he bantered with the medical team when his condition had improved. He kidded by saying that this medical team practiced an ancient type of medicine, saying that they did not give any medicine but only drew blood.

During this period when his condition began to improve, he was very worried about the queen mother. He was afraid that if the queen mother learned about his condition, she would become very worried. He thus asked Somdet Phra Chao Phi Nang Thoe and Chao Fa Kalayaniwattana, who had been watching over him every day for 2-3 hours, to go inform the queen mother, who was then in Switzerland, that there was nothing to worry about.

Rumors

At a time when the people were very worried about the king's condition, some groups with bad intentions toward the well-being and security of the country spread bad rumors about the king and the royal family.

These rumors were spread in a systematic and continuous way. Leaflets and underground documents were sent to the newspapers and various sectors of the mass media and even to important government locations such as parliament, ministries and departments and educational institutions at all levels. Besides this, people were sent to spread rumors at private business institutions and at public places such as commercial banks and private hospitals. Those spreading the rumors claimed to be people who were close to events or relatives of those involved depending on how they wanted to "pass themselves off." These rumors spread quickly. Even while the king was still ill, these rumors reached the king himself and he even read at least 20 of these illegal leaflets and underground documents written by these ill-intentioned people. And even though people made an attempt to correct these rumors, the king, reposing in a state of equanimity, said "never mind. Let them go ahead and spread rumors. Nothing needs to be corrected."

More Worried About His Work Than About Himself

The king was very worried about the work that he had left unfinished. Even though the doctors suggested that he rest as much as possible in order to recover his health, he continued to call in people to discuss the various projects that were underway. He considered matters and asked that things be carried out in accord with the decisions. Mom Chao Chakraphan Phensiri Chakraphan,

a councilor, led a group of high-ranking government officials from the Irrigation Department to see him in order to get his opinion about some of the projects of the Irrigation Department that had not been finished. He signed the Royal Act to close parliament and did all the work given to him by his secretary. Even though high-ranking monks told him that he should rest and not engage in any work for the time being and gave him sermons to help relieve his illness, the king continued to be more worried about his work than his health and made preparations to go out into the countryside to carry on activities when he had recovered.

Government Sectors Correct the Rumors

As for the various rumors, SU ANAKHOT asked the Office of the Prime Minister and the Bureau of the Royal Household what action would be taken. High-ranking officials from both the Office of the Prime Minister and the Bureau of the Royal Household replied that, concerning these rumors, many people had become very concerned. They wrote letters and sent telegrams to the Bureau of the Royal Household and to the Office of the Prime Minister asking that these rumors be corrected.

But neither the Office of the Prime Minister nor the Bureau of the Royal Household felt that these rumors were true. They did not feel that any importance should be attached to these rumors by issuing a statement of denial since such an action might benefit these ill-intentioned people. They felt that it would be like getting caught in a trap set by these people.

However, as for all the rumors in this period, SU ANAKHOT does not feel that this matter can be turned over to the government alone to handle. All the people are responsible for blocking such rumors by considering the various reports carefully and seriously. People must not fall victim to the rumors and allow the rumors to destroy everything to the point where things cannot be corrected.

11943

CSO: 4207/153

CARTOON DOUBTS SRV MOTIVES FOR ATTACK ON THAILAND

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Cartoon]

[Text] [Caption 1]: Calling Hanoi, over. I want to ask you to review the order to invade Thailand. Over.

[Caption 2]: Hanoi to Tong, over. Are there problems? You are definitely to invade Thailand. The original reasons and principles still stand. Over.

[Caption 3]: Concerning the reason that says that Thailand is rich and fertile and a good place to live....

[Caption 4]: I think it would be better to review things.





11943
 CSO: 4207/146

ACCUSED TORTURER STATES VIEWS ON CPT ACTIVITY, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Aug 82 p 2

[Interview with Charun Chamrak, the district officer in Sawang Daen Din District and the commander of Forward Operations Headquarters at the Chaloeiphon Camp in Sakon Nakhon Province; date not specified]

[Text] Mr Charun Chamrak, age 44, is married to Mrs Sanong Chamrak and has two children. He received his BA degree in law from Thammasat University. He once worked as a teacher and first served as deputy district officer in Khirimat District, Sukhothai Province. He then served in Na Kae District in Nakhon Phanom Province, Muang District in Kanchanaburi Province, So Phisai and Song Dao districts in Sakon Nakhon Province and Sawang Daen Din District. He was recognized as the outstanding district officer 3 years in a row. Besides this, he is a combat district officer. Two MPs from Sakon Nakhon Province have charged that he has tortured people suspected of engaging in communist activities. MATUPHUM met him when he was being welcomed by a large crowd of villagers at the Chaloeiphon Camp in Sakon Nakhon Province.

[Question] Concerning the charges by MPs from Sakon Nakhon Province that you have oppressed and killed people, what is the truth about this?

[Answer] As for the truth about this, the truth is that the villagers in this area, that is, in Sawang Daen Din, Song Dao and Waritchaphum, love me very much because no one has ever given them the help that I have. Regardless of what it is, if it is possible for me to help, I do so.

Since the election is approaching, the MPs are afraid that I will run for election or that I will not support them in their bid for election to parliament. I think that this is what has happened.

Another matter that I have thought about is the matter of interests. I always consider the interests of the majority of the people in making a decision. If something does not harm the interests of the people, I try not to get involved. But if the interests of the people are affected -- for example, in the past

MPs wanted to build a road already planned in the KSC project and villagers complained -- I must listen to the villagers. [The MPs] cannot expect me to agree with them.

And their attitude is that I must agree with whatever they want to do. But if the people do not agree, I cannot help them.

The most important matter concerns timber. That is, we affirm that the government wants the people to have a good standard of living. If the people are to live comfortably, they must build houses. We ignore the fact that people cut timber to build houses. But some people want to profit by smuggling timber and selling it. We have to arrest such people and prosecute the case.

These are the main reasons why I have been attacked. Other matters should not be a problem.

[Question] As for the government, it seems that things are being done at cross purposes. Do you think that pressure can be exerted to have things carried out cooperatively?

[Answer] Its like this. The administrative system has two forms. The first is called the top-down system. That is, if there is a need, orders are sent down.

The CPT calls this fulfilling one's own wishes.

The other system is known as the bottom-up system, from the bottom to the top in two directions.

We hold to the parliamentary way, that is, moving up from the masses, or people. This is the correct way in a community or nation. In any system, if it is a top-down type system, that system will not last very long. This can be seen in both Fascist and Marxist systems. Any system in which orders come from the top will last only temporarily. Things must come from the bottom.

[Question] As a government official, have you been able to sort out the problems of government officials and determine what they are?

[Answer] As for present problems, we can separate them as follows:

The foremost problem is that government officials are not very serious about their duties. They do the work, but not enthusiastically. That is, they work like bar girls who sit around waiting for time to pass and then collect their salaries.

Another problem is that the bureaucracy is like a person who has been enclosed in a shroud and bound hand and foot. Government officials are afraid of everything. They are afraid that they will be blamed, as I have been blamed. They are so afraid that they do not dare do anything. They are even afraid to criticize

drunken officials who work in the district and criticize the people. I cannot work in such a situation. Or take the problem of rice prices being high, [we] have to wait to purchase rice from the storehouse organization.

But why should we have to wait? What can we do to put Kennedy's principle into action. He asked what he could do for the United States, not what the United States could do for him.

These days, I am applying this principle in my work. As a government official who lives off the taxes paid by the people, I think about how I can help the country. I do not think about getting a salary increase. There is no need for alarm or impatience. Even if I am criticized, I must work hard.

[Question] Since this has happened, what are your feelings about this?

[Answer] As a person who is responsible for carrying out things, I know that I cannot please everyone. There will be some who hate me. This is only natural since their interests have been affected. But I have stayed calm because I think that this is a common matter in a selfish society that lacks moral principles.

[Question] What principles do you hold to in your work so that you can reach the villagers in order to solve all the problems?

[Answer] My principle is that [before] taking any kind of action, we first have to gather data and get the opinions and feelings of the people.

For example, data are obtained from the kamnans, from the members of the Village Scouts and Volunteer Defense Corps, from the teachers and from the psychological operations teams that go into the villagers.

As for myself, at the office, I have placed my desk in the front area so that when people come to the district office, they meet me first.

But if there are not too many people, I go and visit the villages. This is not usually done in other districts.

As for solving the various problems, such as suppressing gambling, if we know that much gambling goes on in a certain village, I do not send in the police or go there myself to arrest people. We must gather opinions and find out what most of the people in the village think about gambling. We hold a conference to express ideas in a democratic way.

If more than half the people in the village want to have gambling, we allow them to go ahead and gamble. It's up to the local authorities. If their police go make arrests, that is their business.

But if the majority of the people say that gambling is not good, we have to provide help. They must investigate and see who is gambling and give them a warning. If these people do not heed the warning, they are arrested. But if there is any fear of danger, they can inform us and we will make the arrests.

It is the same in suppressing the communist terrorists. If a village is under the influence of the communist terrorists, we hold a conference and ask the people if they would like to be communist terrorists. If they do, they can say so. If they want to live in a democracy, they can express their opinion.

In every village where we go, if we finish the work, there will not be any communist terrorists in the area. This is the principle that I use.

[Question] It has been said that our democratic system is continually on the verge of collapse because the military has continually interfered. If this is the case, how can we prevent this from happening?

[Answer] I am really a civilian, but I also serve as the base commander. My personal view is that this is misunderstood. Normally, if we study history so that we understand things clearly, the military is responsible for defending the country. They have always been aware of their duty and have not wanted to interfere in other things.

But as for people interfering and upsetting things, this has happened to us many times in the past because our MPs have caused it to happen by causing trouble in parliament. The reason is that they have wanted to make money in order to make themselves more important. There are very few MPs who hold to the ideal of making sacrifices for the country.

When it reaches this point, there is no unity in parliament and these people try to involve the various institutions and the military.

The country is in a bad situation and the military has to set rules and regulations. But that is not their desire. That is my opinion.

In my view, the real foundation is the people. If the people understand, if they have ideals and if they are familiar with the election process and elect good representatives, problems such as this will not arise.

We can see that, at present, the military itself is tired of being drawn into things. The good MPs are tired of this too. This can be seen from the fact that they have announced that they will not run for election again because they are tired. The intellectuals too are tired of this.

[Question] Based on what you have done in suppressing the communist terrorists, can you say whether people have fled into the jungle to join the CPT because there has been a decline in ideals or is it because the government has not implemented democracy and living conditions are not good enough?

[Answer] As for people going into the jungle and joining the CPT, blaming the government or anyone else is not right. State officials should not be blamed because this is too narrowminded.

In my opinion, this concerns the class problem, which exists in all societies. There are classes in all societies -- the wealthy class, the poor class, the laborers, the intellectuals.

In a short summary, [it can be said that] we must close the gap. If we can do so and if we succeed in bringing about mutual understanding and cooperation, I think that we can solve this problem. Concerning what we have done, 300-400 people have surrendered. The thing that I am constantly aware of is that I am not part of any class. I am the district officer and do not belong to anyone. I am the district officer of all the people. I am not the district officer of some higher ranking person or of anyone else.

The words "district officer of the people" mean that when the majority of the people say something or view something a particular way, I must respond to their desires. When we reach a certain point, the merchants....Previously, people said that it was difficult to get along with the merchants here. When I first arrived, I believed this. But now I think that we understand each other.

As for the poor people in Sawang Daen Din, I think they are very wonderful people. As a concrete example, we formed a Volunteer Defense Corp unit. I obtained money for their unit so that money could be disbursed during periods when they were having problems or being persecuted. Whenever I have asked merchants to help, they have helped. This is the role of state power in serving as the link between the various classes. We are the link between the poor and the secure and between the uncultured and the cultured. [If] we can coordinate the activities, ideas and interests, these problems will disappear.

Like the CPT problem. In my view, this is a problem of there being a gap between the classes. If I, as the state power here, can be the link, I guarantee you that this problem will disappear.

[Question] There are people who feel that the people in the jungle did not flee there because of government policies but because of ideological differences. What is your view on this?

[Answer] I do not agree with either position. As for ideological differences, I do not believe that they left because of this since everyone wants to be beautiful, wealthy and powerful.

As for these ideological differences, actually there have been major conflicts. Those who failed to gain power left. There is no other reason.

The government is the same. I do not agree with their leaving and then surrendering. The government does not have a good policy. I feel that, in society, there must be a struggle for power, to gain more power and be richer than other people. This is natural in society.

But then, instead of saying "I" want to have this and that, they said that they would have to do this and that under their leadership in order for the

country to prosper. But what has been recognized is that the members of the CPT who have returned home returned to their homes and are struggling to make a living. The great changes in themselves and their families are correct.

The government must help these people. I am in the middle. I do not agree with Thais killing each other just because they do not have power.

Thais should be friendly with each other because, at present, just look around the country. What are the problems? Those people are ready to suppress us. Thus, as Prime Minister Kriangsak said, we do not have time to argue among ourselves. They [the communists] should return. No one has won or lost. It is not a matter of the government being clever and the CPT not being clever and their having to return. Both sides are composed of Thais. They should return to take part in making their family and personal revolutions strong. In this way, the community will grow.

[Question] When the CPT held its Fourth Party Congress, it affirmed that it would continue the armed struggle in coordination with carrying on a struggle in the cities and that it would not carry on the struggle peacefully as many groups wanted. Since this is the case, what can you do?

[Answer] We think that we can do so. Even though the congress indicated that the CPT will continue to use a policy of violence, that is, that state power comes from the barrel of a gun, we are confident because Thais believe in Buddhism and are religious at heart. When we talk about this, we have to use the strongest tie of the Thai people, that is, blood relations. When someone, Thai or Moslim, goes into the jungle, we have their relatives go talk with them.

These Thais will not kill or betray them because they are relatives.

It is not necessary to give any guarantees. We have to use this strong point to talk together.

As for their indicating that they will have to use violence, I do not think that they can. Because how can a son kill his father. At present, we are using their fathers to go talk with them; I don't go. A son would not dare kill his father. Even if their superiors order them to kill everyone and forbids them from having any contact, if a father goes to visit his son and a mother cries in front of her son, the son will immediately have a change of heart. No son could fail to love his mother. We must study things like this.

As for their indicating that they will use violence, I think they should be allowed to go ahead and say such things. But I do not think they can do so. However, we should not be fooled by them. We must pull them in our direction. We must not allow this congress to pull us in their direction. They must follow our path; we must not follow theirs.

But at present, I will say frankly that the [CPT] members in the jungle knew that this would be the recommendation. About 60-70 percent came out at "Phu Saklak." All said that even though they had planned to come out later on, they couldn't wait. About 30 percent are left.

I have asked them why. They said they had to wait for the congress. I asked them if they were certain that, once the congress was over, they would struggle to seize power. They said they were not certain. But they have continued living like that because they have been there a long time and are afraid of this and that. They have no buffaloes or land to farm. Those who have been in the jungle for a long time have taken their children into the jungle too and many have died. It is hard for them to leave but they will probably do so very soon.

[Question] You don't think that they are still holding to their principles?

[Answer] Some, but not many. Take Zone 555, for example. We can see clearly that Mr Than has not changed his thinking. His world view is still very narrow. He is a Maoist, which means that he follows the book exactly. He does not accept what anyone else says.

In the jungle, they call them single-minded. They follow what Mao said "to the letter." They are not concerned about what other people have to say.

In our area, we call such people dinosaurs. Because those who are narrowminded and have a narrowminded world view will soon become extinct.

[Question] Which things that you have done in your work are you most proud of and excited about?

[Answer] I am excited about many things, the clashes with the terrorists and meeting with them, although not drinking with them. And there is the matter of complaints being lodged. The people gathered together. I was very excited. Over 10,000 people gathered together.

I asked all those who loved me to return home. And all 10,000 went home. Human hearts are very hard; who can be sure of trust. And I am not sure I could do the same thing again.

[Question] Concerning the matter of this complaint, weren't you afraid of their influence?

[Answer] No. I wasn't afraid of their influence. Because I know who I am working for. I am working in the interests of the people and my foundation is the people. Thus, there is nothing to be afraid of.

I am satisfied with what I have because the people have arranged everything. This includes us. The people have told us not to worry. If government officials cannot support themselves, they will support them.

As for the threat of someone hiring a gunman to come kill me if I do not move within 24 hours, this is a common matter. This has happened to me so frequently that I ignore it now. Because whom do we act, speak and think for? For ourselves or for the majority?

If [you] do something for the people, do not be afraid after you do it. And if you are afraid, do not do it.

[Question] Have you ever considered getting into politics?

[Answer] Never. Many people have asked me and spoken to me about this. In particular, the villagers have told me that if I were to run for MP, they would support me.

But I said no. I would like to compare being an MP with being a tree that cannot bear fruit. Once elected, to have a chance to form a government, you have to have a majority of the seats. If your party has few seats, you cannot do anything.

But as a district officer, wherever I go to speak, the people stop to listen and they believe me. I have a chance to build democracy and political idealism. This is of more use than being an MP.

This means that I can be of greater use as a district officer than as an MP. Thus, I do not intend to enter politics. I wouldn't do so even if you paid me a lot of money. What I want to do most in my life is be a district officer.

11943

CSO: 4207/146

COLUMNIST: THAIS CAN ONLY BLAME SELVES IF KHMER COALITION FLOPS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 22 July 82 p 5

[Column by Suret Buachat: "It Will Take a Lot Longer to Unite the Kampucheans"]

[Text] It is certain that none of those who exerted pressure on the three Khmer factions, that is the Khmer Seri of Son Sann, the Moulinaka faction of Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot, are satisfied with the announced list of those who are in the new Khmer government that has been set up in the jungle near, although not right next to, the Thai border.

Concerning the new Khmer coalition government, which was formed in order to oppose Vietnam, there is nothing to show that any important changes have been made, except the formation of a "loose coalition," which was discussed previously when several members of Asean tried to prod the leaders of the three Khmer factions to sit down at the table together.

Why haven't there been any new changes? A general answer is that the leaders of the three factions still do not get along with each other and they are still trying to preserve the interests of their own faction and gain more than the other factions.

The Khmer Rouge continues to be the only faction that must go out into the jungles to fight the Vietnamese troops and the forces of the Heng Samrin government.

The Khmer Seri will probably continue to engage in both secret and open trading activities along the Thai border.

Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction will probably do very little, just as before. None of its members have ever done much. Most of them are still living abroad and they are not very adept at fighting or anything else except talking and writing.

They were able to unite because of the prestige of Sihanouk in the eyes of many countries. In particular, it was the Asean countries that pushed him into the national political arena again.

Besides the Asean countries, looking closely, it can be seen that no other country, either large or small, really supported Sihanouk's return this time, and this includes the United States and China.

One country that did support this was Thailand. But this was because of "national interests," which we hold above all else. And we had lost all hope of finding anyone else to fight Vietnam in the form of a buffer state.

Many countries have been supporting the Khmer Rouge both secretly and openly even though each country recoils from the genocidal behavior of the Khmer Rouge.

The countries that have supported the Khmer Rouge, either through Thailand or directly, include China, Italy, Japan, Sweden and Australia. Besides China, which has given greater support than any of the others and which has given all types of support, including weapons, clothing and food, the other countries have given mostly food and medicines.

Concerning this aid given to the Khmer Rouge, it can be said that this amounted to recognizing the Khmer Rouge in addition to simply showing a humanitarian feeling, which is an ordinary matter.

China has given the Khmer Rouge such full and close support that it can be said that the Kampuchean people in the liberated zones of the Khmer Rouge and even the Khmer Rouge soldiers are in many ways living like Chinese.

The Khmer Rouge leaders who will really endure do not include Pol Pot or Khieu Samphan. This is because Pol Pot was "ruined" by the killings of his fellow countrymen and Khieu Samphan is sick.

The real leaders of the Khmer Rouge at present who are capable men include Son Sen on the military front and Ieng Sary on the economic and foreign affairs fronts.

Of the three Khmer factions, the group in the worst condition is the Khmer Seri of Son Sann, who has constantly received secret support from the United States. This is true even though this faction has been given its "share" of ministerial positions and Son Sann is the prime minister.

Those at the top, or at the forefront, of the Khmer Seri are people who hold extreme right-wing views. Most once worked as businessmen and traders and many of them are still engaged in such activities.

And there are the Kampuchean who left their homeland a long time ago and went and settled down abroad. There are also the people who went abroad to study for advanced degrees and who have long been out of touch with the events that have taken place in their country.

From what has been shown above, it can be seen that the group best suited to oppose the Vietnamese is the Khmer Rouge.

The weakness of the Khmer Rouge is the matter of their "redness." This is an image that countries that hold right-wing political views and that hate "red" fear greatly, as if it were a disease that they cannot come in contact with.

As for the enormous amount of criticism to the effect that Thailand is getting too involved in this and is inviting the enemy into the house or that Thailand has welcomed Prince Sihanouk with too much fanfare, if we consider things from the standpoint of geography and political history, it can be seen that Thailand does not have any other choice. This is the policy that had to be implemented, regardless of whether there are differences of opinion among the leaders of Thailand, particularly in the military and civilian camps.

Thailand has chosen not to have any more friendly dealings with Vietnam. From now on, we will fight with or argue with them and we will do so openly.

This policy was announced unofficially when the Khmer coalition government that opposes Vietnam and that relies on Thailand convened its last conference and announced that it was at war with Vietnam.

It is true that, for international or regional political circles, the formation of a friendly national representative, or nation that we can talk with, as the country's representative in the United Nations is a legitimate political stratagem and a matter of prestige. But it can be seen that the fact that the Khmer Rouge, which from now on will be known as the Khmer Coalition Government, has held on to its seat in the United Nations will not result in Vietnam withdrawing its forces from Kampuchea or relieve Thailand of having to care for tens of thousands of Kampuchean refugees.

We are entering a path on which it will be difficult to turn back.

As for whether the results will be good or bad, that is a matter for the future. If the results are bad, we cannot blame anyone except ourselves.

This is not a matter of Asean countries taking advantage of each other, or of Sihanouk's insane boldness. It is really a matter concerning Thailand itself.

11943

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NORTHEASTERN LITERARY WORK CAUSES CONTROVERSY OVER SEPARATISM

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 26 Jul 82 p 7

[Arts and Culture column by Prathip Chumphon: "'Phun Wiang' and the Problem of National Security"]

[Text] "Phun Wiang" is a literary work from the northeast that provides another view of historical events by a person who was oppressed. Such a work is difficult to find in our ancient literary works.

The events discussed, which took place at the beginning of the Rattanakosin period, include corvee labor, a dispute between the provincial town and the center, the Sa Kiet Ngong rebellion, the rebellion by Prince Anuwong of Vientiane and the war between Thailand and Vietnam.

[A picture of] being called up for corvee labor, being oppressed, being separated from what one loves and being moved from one's native region is reflected in moving and simple words.

As for the interesting aspect of the contents, besides its literary flavor, the historical data, particularly those that conflict with central documents, should be discussed.

"Phun Wiang" should be regarded as a very important document for studies dealing with the history of the early Rattanakosin period, particularly the rebellions by various important people, in order to determine what the "facts" are based on.

The reason that Thai scholars have not shown much interest is that they view this literary work as a Lao literary work. Because of this view, various prejudices have arisen.

What is important is that this document has caused a split between the local area and the center. Some people think that the people who have been involved in studying this document are the ones who want to split the 16 northeastern provinces [from Thailand] and return them to Laos.

People even think that the researchers want to return Pra Kao Morakot, the symbol of the Thai nation, to Laos since some parts of Phun Wiang refer to Pra Kao Morakot being taken from Vientiane during the reign of King Taksin.

This conflict appeared clearly at a seminar on the history of the northeast that was held in 1979 at Mahasarakham Teachers' College. This resulted in the researchers being viewed as communists, terrorists and foreigners even though the researchers were only trying to determine, in all fairness, who the author of this work was and where he had gotten his data.

Besides this, they studied the disputes between the center and the provincial towns. Since there are records of the same event that differ from each other, this is an advance in scholarship without any hidden prejudices or evil intentions.

All the documents have been treated fairly, with the backgrounds and sources of the documents analyzed. This is a correct research method that is in accord with the principles of scholarship. And neither the Thai side nor the Lao side has been maligned. This includes the proposals made at the National Chot Mai Het Hall and at the seminar on the history of the northeast and in various writings, including Thawat Phunnosa's [book] "Phun Wiang: an Historical and Literary Study" and my "Phun Wiang, a Literary Work On Oppression."

And these things have led to a debate on problems concerning the literary work Phun Wiang, which will be arranged by the Historical Society of Thailand at the Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University.

At this debate, it is hoped that there will be probing analytical research and scholarly arguments. And it is hoped that those who take part in the debate will not get into a violent disagreement, which could create political divisions or lead to problems concerning the security of the state. These things are dangerous to scholarship and, in particular, to scholars.

The various views on Phun Wiang and the history of the early Rattanakosin period will have to be disseminated in a detailed and forthright manner in order to learn what scholars in our country now think about this document.

But this will be discussed next time.

11943

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LIMITATION OF TRADE WITH INDOCHINA ASSAILED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 22 Aug 82 pp 5, 6

[Article: "Sell Rice to Vietnam; Do Not Just Engage In War"]

[Text] The government has given the green light to selling 48,000 tons of rice to Vietnam. This rice will be sent in four shipments of 12,000 tons each. This information is from a news report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Security First

In addition to carrying on an international political policy of opposing Vietnam, which invaded a neighboring country in order to become the main power in this region, Thailand is also using economic measures to oppose Vietnam. These measures include not exporting important goods to Vietnam, particularly after the clash along the Thai border in June 1980.

It is common knowledge that this attitude originated from the National Security Council since Squadron Leader Prasong Sursiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council, has said that Thailand will not sell to Vietnam because it is afraid that [Vietnam] "does not have any money to pay for the goods."

And recently, the secretary-general of the National Security Council reaffirmed his attitude by saying that "concerning the fact that some people are saying that Thailand should sell rice to Vietnam, Thailand will not do this yet. We will wait and watch Vietnam as long as possible."

"Vietnam has said that, before the war to win independence from France, the Vietnamese people ate only one meal a day. But now things are better and they eat two meals a day. We must wait and see what the truth is," said Squadron Leader Prasong.

Rice Won't Be Sold

Rice is an important agricultural product of Thailand, and it is necessary to rely on foreign markets. In the 1981/1982 production season, Thailand experienced a severe export crisis because of the fact that paddy yields here were very

high, reaching approximately 17-18 million tons, and rice yields in some countries that had once purchased rice from us rose greatly. This made it necessary for the government to try to export rice using every means available, including lowering rice reserves and opening export markets in Africa. But the domestic situation has not improved. This can be seen from the fact that the farmers are still selling paddy at prices 1,000 baht below the guaranteed price of 3,750 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters].

And the fact that the government has a policy of not selling rice to the Indochina countries has just made this problem that much worse.

Statistics of the Department of Business Economics, Ministry of Commerce, show that, in 1982, Thailand sold only 1 metric ton of rice, valued at only 3,000 baht, to Vietnam. In the period 1977-1980, the amounts of rice sold to Vietnam were, respectively, approximately 76,461 metric tons valued at 292.6 million baht; 29,498 metric tons valued at 120.2 million baht; 98,442 metric tons valued at 376 million baht; and approximately 50,314 metric tons valued at 225.6 million baht.

As for Laos, Thailand did not sell any rice to them in 1977, 1979, 1980 or 1981. In 1978 we sold them 7 metric tons valued at 44,000 baht.

As for Kampuchea, in 1981, we sold them approximately 12,700 metric tons valued at 87.7 million baht. And in 1977, 1979 and 1980, the amounts of rice sold were, in order, approximately 1,000 metric tons valued at 3.3 million baht; 15,600 metric tons valued at 79.4 million baht; and approximately 11,685 metric tons valued at 70 million baht. No rice was sold to Kampuchea in 1978.

Thailand Loses Profits

Concerning the fact that Thailand has implemented a security policy that hinders trade with the Indochina countries, actually, this policy has not achieved any results because Singapore, which is a member of Asean too, has taken this opportunity to sell rice to Vietnam.

A report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that during the first 7 months of this year, Singapore bought 50,000 tons of rice from Thailand in order to resell it to Vietnam. At the same time, last year, the Soviet Union purchased 277,000 tons from Thailand in order to send it to Vietnam.

Mr Phichai Rattakun, the leader of the Democrat Party and the former minister of foreign affairs, told SAPPADA WICHAN that "Thailand is not selling goods to them because it wants to use this as a weapon to get them to quickly withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. But actually, although we have not sold things to them, Singapore and the Soviet Union have purchased goods from Thailand and then turned around and sold them to [Vietnam]. They are making large profits from this."

"This policy of Thailand is worthless. We should separate politics from trade," said Mr Phichai.

For Good Relations

Mr Chet Sucharitkun, the director-general of the Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told SAPPADA WICHAN that "concerning rice purchases that have not gone through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the fact is that private companies have received orders from the Soviet Union, which then sends it to Vietnam."

"When Nguyen Co Thach came, he did not mention purchasing rice," said the director-general of the Information Department. "Vietnam has very little foreign currency left. The Soviet Union purchases rice for them and immediately pays for it in cash."

Mr Chet gave his personal view on the matter of selling rice for shipment to Vietnam. He said that as for national security, this would probably not have any effect. But this would have a good economic effect and help stimulate exports and push up paddy prices.

"Selling rice to them will help improve relations between Thailand and Vietnam," said the secretary-general of the Information Department. "This will show Thailand's goodwill."

Textiles Are Still Singing In Waiting

Besides this, textiles, which are a type of product that we normally sell to neighboring countries in large quantities, are still being blocked by the political policy, or national security. Many of the small textile factories have had to shut down or cut back production. This has affected employee layoffs and created labor problems.

Concerning this, in his capacity as president of the Textile Association, Major General Praman Adireksan, the deputy prime minister, sent a petition to the prime minister asking him to review this matter since textile activities had been seriously affected.

Mr Komon Tantiwanit, the manager of the Textile Association, told SAPPADA WICHAN that "we have not yet received a reply. We do not know whether the government will change its policy and allow border trade."

"At present, we have many problems. We have been seriously affected because textile markets in neighboring countries are [taking] only about 20 percent of our production," said Mr Komon. "Since border trading has been closed, some smuggling may be going on but not much."

Merchants Come Forward

The Thai government is allowing rice to be sold to the Soviet Union for later shipment to Vietnam and this rice is sold through Thai merchants. This is proper because the profits will go to Thais. We should not let Singapore serve as the middleman in this trade because this is not wise and it does not benefit our country at all.

However, besides rice, there are textiles and many otehr types of goods that the military has placed in the category of controlled goods along the border. This matter should be reviewed in the interests of the country's trade.

And if the government is afraid of going against its announced principle of not selling goods to Vietnam, it can let the merchants do so. But in practice, trade should be allowed for the common interests of the country.

11943

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NATURAL GAS PROJECT SAID TO HIT SEVERE SNAG

Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Aug 82 p 12

[Article by Jacques de Barrin: "Disappointment for Natural Gas"]

[Text] When underseas natural gas deposits had been opened to development in September 1981, the government had seen in this event the promise of a "bright life" for the Thai people. A serious setback: on 3 August the American company responsible for the drilling, Union Oil, announced that hydrocarbon reserves in its lease area of Erawan are less than one-third of previous estimates, or 80 billion cubic meters instead of 260 billion.

An underwater gas pipeline (425 km) had begun to pump this natural gas to shore across the Gulf of Thailand. At the outset, this gas was to supply the cement plants and electric power plants in Bangpakong and southern Bangkok which were operating on fuel oil until now. But, Union Oil, which had committed itself to supply 32 million cubic meters per day from the beginning, and then 40 as of July 1982, only succeeded in producing about 10 million cubic meters per day at the beginning of exploration, and barely reached 22.5 million in the second quarter of this year.

For the moment, experts from the Petroleum Authority of Thailand and Union Oil are not capable of giving a clear explanation for this drop in production, or of telling what is due to technical shortcomings, or what to chance. A manager of the American firm limited himself to stating: "Of all of our fields of exploration, this one has been the greatest disappointment."

To compensate for the lack of return, the American company has proposed to the Bangkok authorities to explore new deposits in the Gulf of Thailand and especially to proceed with about 60 additional drilling areas in its Erawan lease area, with the understanding that the company would cover the costs of this investment. Despite everything, were these explorations to prove promising, natural gas production could not reach 32 million cubic meters per day before January 1984 in the opinion of the experts. Will Esso's very encouraging drilling near Khon-Kaen in the northeast of the country provide other guarantees for the future?

Whatever the case, for the moment Thai authorities are refusing to confirm Union Oil's pessimistic conclusions. "This company is not capable of honoring

its commitments; other companies could do the work in its place," threatened Mr Chatichai Choonhavan, minister of industry. If the natural gas reserves finally do prove to be less than the estimates, will the government agree to deal amicable with its leaseholder and renegotiate the terms of the contract as the lessee is requesting? Will Thailand be obliged to decrease the "tremendous investments" that it was intending to make to derive the best advantage from its natural gas? In this way Thailand was hoping to reduce imported petroleum's share of its fuel consumption from 75 percent in 1981 to 52 percent in 1986. Beginning with the treatment of this precious fuel, and with the cooperation of foreign countries--Japan in particular--it was planning to develop a vast industrial complex around Rayong, the length of the country's east coast: a deepwater port, petrochemical plants, etc.

Already, construction of one of the two plants for gas separation, with a treatment capacity of 60 million cubic meters per day, is in the process of being negotiated with an American-Japanese consortium. Construction of a fertilizer plant, jointly financed by public and private funds, is also under study. In the longer term--around the 1990's--Bangkok authorities were planning to export liquefied natural gas, which Japan has already said it would buy. Today, others are wondering whether Thailand will have to give up its dream of entering the club of newly industrialized countries before the end of this decade.

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